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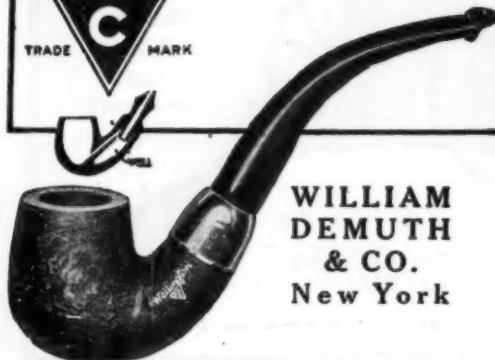
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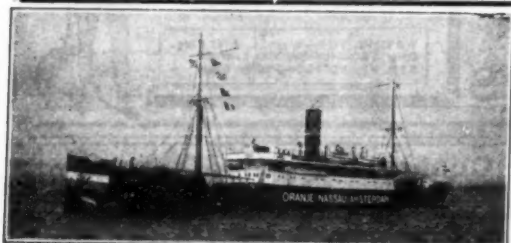
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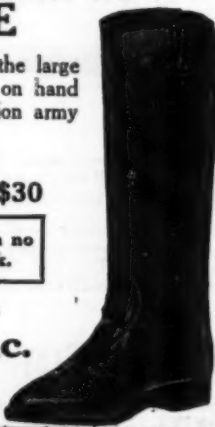
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ARMY ITEMS.

Camp Dodge Leads Demobilization Centers.

Camp Dodge claims to lead all demobilization centers in the country, according to The Taps, organ of the forces at that post. Under date of Aug. 1 it says that 195,000 men have received their discharges there. June was the record month, when 5,000 men were mustered out. The record for one day was on July 30, when 2,750 men were released. During June \$4,500,000 was paid to casualties.

Fewer Sick and Injured Returning.

During the week ended July 18, 754 convalescent troops were returned from the A.E.F. Only 3,139 were returned during July. The total returned since the beginning of the war is now 156,731. There were approximately 8,000 sick in the A.E.F. on July 3.

24,000 Patients Will Remain Sept. 30.

There were in general and base hospitals July 19, 28,344 patients and in hospitals at the ports of embarkation 3,024. It is estimated by the Medical Department that 24,000 cases will remain in hospitals Sept. 30, in addition to the casual sick of the Army.

1,990 Enemy Prisoners Still Confined in U.S.

Of 5,885 enemy prisoners held in the custody of the Army in this country during the war 1,990 were still confined at war prison barracks July 6. Of these 1,348 are prisoners of war and 642 alien enemies. During the week ended July 6, 1,925 prisoners were released.

Four Stripes in the 1st Division.

Of the men in the 1st Division 3,551 are entitled to wear four service stripes, showing they have completed two years of service overseas, according to a report submitted to the chief of staff by the statistical section of the division, says The Bridgehead Sentinel of July 5. The 26th Infantry regiment leads all other organizations of the command in the number of men authorized to wear their fourth stripe with 793. The 28th is second with 739, the 18th next with 700 and the 16th with 500. The four-stripers in other organizations are as follows: 3d M.G. Batln., 269; 2d M.G. Batln., 268; 2d Field Signal Batln., 150; Division Hqrs. Troop, 25; 2d Inf. Brig., 20; 1st Inf. Brig., 17; Hqrs. Detach., 15, and 1st M.G. Batln., 5. Practically all the men in the division now wearing four service stripes are the remaining members of the command who went across with the first expedition in June, 1917.

Veterans of 30th Division.

Arrangements are being made for the first annual reunion of the veterans of the 30th Division, American E.F., at Greenville, S.C., where the division trained before going overseas. The event is to take place on Sept. 29-30. An invitation to attend has been extended to President Wilson. Among those who are taking an active part in the arrangements is Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson, U.S.A., who commanded the 59th Brigade. By permission of the War Department those veterans who care to do so may wear their uniforms provided discharge chevrons are attached. It is possible reduced passenger rates to the convention may be provided.

Our Forces in Germany.

Officers and men of the American Forces in Germany who bought German marks as an investment, receiving 250 for 100 francs in Germany and selling them in Paris at 200 or 220 for 100 francs, have of late been active in disposing of them by sending them to the French capital or elsewhere, says a press message of July 27 from Coblenz. This is due to the fact that on August 1 the price of German marks was due to rise. In consequence, it is reported, marks were sent to points in France "by suitcasefuls." The Q.M. department at Coblenz is reported to be having difficulty in obtaining bids for 200,000 bottles of cognac seized from Germans at Coblenz. German and other dealers declare the liquor was intended for German troops and is not of good quality, but connoisseurs are to be called by American officers to give expert opinions on the subject. German firms are reported to be ready to make good bids for the 16,000 American automobiles the Army is to offer for sale, but which have not yet been disposed of in the hope that France will make more satisfactory offers. Up to this time the German offers are higher than it is believed France will make. American Army authorities are watching closely for the early arrival of the first trainload of German prisoners from France. Germans of the Rhineland are said to be excited and filled with enthusiasm at the coming of these men. The Americans, however, will permit no public reception for them, but no steps will be taken to prevent a private welcome without too much outward evidences of joy. The new military police at Coblenz, who are entitled to wear only one service stripe, or none, are said to be troubled by two, three or four-stripers, who resent being ordered about by men who have seen less service overseas than they have.

American Troops in North Russia Returning.

General Pershing cabled on July 30 that Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U.S.A., commanding American troops in North Russia, had reported the early embarkation of his entire command, less a small detachment for the transfer of property and arranging for the final disposition of American dead. General Pershing added that he had cabled General Richardson to withdraw his headquarters and return to the United States as soon as practicable.

Health of the Troops.

The health of troops in this country continues good, although a considerable increase in the death rate was shown in the report for the week ended July 25. There were 72 deaths reported during the week, of which 59 were from disease. There were 35 deaths from tuberculosis, 11 from accident and 2 suicides. Recent cabled reports of health in the A.E.F. have been incomplete and confused. Apparently, however, normal health conditions prevail. The latest report, for the week ended July 10, shows 23 cases of typhoid with 2 deaths. The total deaths for the week were 34, of which 13 were from disease, 16 from accident and 5 from battle wounds.

Army General Hospitals Reduced.

There are now twenty-eight Army hospitals caring for overseas and domestic patients requiring general hospital treatment. Of these five, with a capacity of 3,386, will be closed Sept. 1. They are as follows: Fort Ontario, N.Y.; Biltmore, N.C.; New Haven, Conn.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

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FRENCH MILITARY NOTES.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

Tactical Training of Infantry.

The United States Army has observed the French military system, and it is interesting to point out its few weak points as demonstrated by the war and the effective remedies applied. At the outset of hostilities German successes were due, among other causes, to superiority in infantry training. For the tactical inferiority of the French there were responsible primarily the lack of large "camps d'instructions" and the dispersal of the army into an enormous number of small garrisons, some reduced to barely one company on peace footing (130 men). The politicians of the Chamber and Senate had the habit of refusing the credits yearly asked for up-to-date maneuvering grounds and demanded, for electoral reasons, that every little town of a few thousand inhabitants be assigned its garrison. So, save for the yearly "grandes manœuvres" which were more show than anything else, full divisions and armies could not be assembled, the practice of liaison between the various arms could not be acquired, and colonels and generals were denied opportunities of handling large units on the field.

Liaison, or the practice of co-operation between different arms, especially infantry and artillery, is not learned in books or speeches, but through practice in the field, through mutual understanding between officers. In the war the best results were obtained in sectors where infantry and artillery officers were personally acquainted through living together. It is intended that in future infantry regiments shall no longer train independently as if they were a complete self-sufficient tactical unit.

At the beginning of the war, many division commanders had never before exercised their command and only possessed theoretical training, which explained the obligation in which Commander-in-Chief Joffre found himself of dismissing over 100 general officers during the first month of the war. Of course, the last four years of continuous campaigning have endowed the French army with a general staff of superior experience and worth, such as exists in no other army. But this benefit of war will not exist forever, all the more so as it is proposed to lower still further the age limits for generals. Therefore, in addition to the creation of vast instruction camps and to the suppression of small garrisons, capable officers must be promoted to the rank of colonel at an early age when they have before them years of practice, and no opportunity ought to be lost to have majors and even captains temporarily take charge of regiments and even brigades, since such duties are apt to suddenly fall on their shoulders in the course of a campaign. War requirements are alone to be considered.

War experience is to be translated into a "Règlement sur la conduite des grandes unités" that will be a practical application of the guiding principles of Foch and Pétain and will direct the tactical practice in the frequent grand maneuvers that are to be the life of the French army of to-morrow. Considering recent achievements, it is not exaggerated to say that the French army will remain a model of fighting organization, especially as greater stability is to be enforced in the upper management of the Grand State-Major de Paris.

Previous to the war the Germans excelled in this respect. Hence the excellence of their war preparation and the continuity of views in their methods. From 1821 to 1914 the Berlin General Staff changed head only six times and enjoyed full freedom of action in the matter of military expenses and of change of armament, whereas in France up to the war instability has been the rule in the Etat-Major Général. The Minister of War, usually a civilian, changing every few months, vested in his eloquent person all military powers. Chiefs of staff were powerless. Our leading generals, Gamont, Hagron, Michal, had to resign in despair. Efficiency in an army is incompatible with politics.

French Colonies in the War.

A little known feature of the war that deserves attention is the value of the military assistance France received from her colonies. The French colonial empire, largest after that of England, supplied no less than 538,000 combatants. North Africa alone sent to the front 202,700 combatants, 177,000 for Algeria, 50,000 for Tunisia, 34,700 for Morocco. That these brave Arabic troops were put to good use is testified by their extremely high percentage of losses in battle, including 80,000 dead, and 129,000 wounded. Senegal next supplied the highest and most reliable effectives, then came Central Africa, Madagascar and Indo-China.

French Naval Policy.

But, of course, it goes without saying that a power's use of its colonies depends on the command of the sea. The lessons of the war have combined with the financial situation and the temporary suppression of the German navy in completely changing the naval policy of France. Previous to the war the Republic built mainly battle-ships, "arbitres des batailles," and neglected scouts and other fleet auxiliaries. Gunnery was considered to be the deciding factor and speed was systematically sacrificed. To-day the bulk of French admirals favor the application by France of the famous principles of Admiral Aube, the founder of the "jeune école," who, some thirty years since, advocated that the most reliable elements of strength in a navy reside in "le nombre, la vitesse, l'invulnérabilité, la spécialisation." The able Admiral Daveluy, chief exponent in France of the doctrines of Mahan, has been convinced by the war and come round to those views. He is urging the construction by France of numerous submarines, of swarms of bombing seaplanes and of the fastest destroyers and light cruisers in the world, speed having been proved the most important element of success. With the exception of England, no power enjoys a strategic position so favorable as that of France for the utilization of flotillas, especially of aviation, that instrument of control of

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DEMOBILIZATION OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS.

To set right some of the statements which have recently been given wide circulation concerning service being performed by enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba, Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett issued the following statement on Aug. 9: "Men enlisting in the Marine Corps are given no promise of service in any particular place. It was manifestly impossible, of course, that all the enlisted men in the Marine Corps during the war should get to France. The multitudinous duties of the Marine Corps in other parts of the world had to be attended to, and among the very pressing duties were those in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba, and as a necessity troops in those countries still continue; and certain men are being kept there until such time as they can be relieved by men who enlisted for a period of four years. Recruiting is being pushed to the utmost, and as fast as possible every one who enlisted for the duration of the war, serving in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba, is being released. This will continue and it is earnestly hoped that all duration of the war men in those countries will be released in the very near future. There has been no unfairness practiced in connection with this matter. The duration of the war men enlisted for the duration of the war, or until the end of the emergency, and the end of the emergency has not yet been announced.

"When demobilization was started the Marine Corps released those who had members of their immediate families absolutely dependent upon them for support. Later on, when it became possible, orders were issued extending the discharges to two other classes, i.e., young men who wished to complete their education, and those who wished to enter agricultural pursuits. Men in these two classes, as well as those having dependents, are now being released as rapidly as it is possible to do so. A very large proportion of the 75,000 marines who answered the call for the war enlisted for the duration of the war only, and it is manifestly evident that they could not all be discharged at once, for it is necessary to keep the Service going. It is hoped, however, that, in the near future, all war-time men will be out, and those who elect to remain until the end may do so with the knowledge that there is no unfairness being practiced, and that everything that is possible is being done to relieve them at the earliest possible date."

NECROLOGY, U.S.N.A., GRADUATES.

A list of the graduates of the Naval Academy who died while still in the naval service during the war has been compiled. The list as here given shows place and date of death:

Capt.—Emil Theas, Naval Hospital, Washington, Sept. 24, 1917.
Comdr.—Hugh Brown, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 26, 1918.

Gardner L. Caskey, Garrison Hospital, Berehaven, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr.—Robert C. Bausch, U.S.S. Solace, Feb. 14, 1918.

Carl A. Bostrom, Naval Hospital, Hampton Roads, Feb. 26, 1918.

James McD. Cresap, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Oct. 25, 1918.

Richard M. Elliott, jr., U.S.S. Manley, March 20, 1918.

Solomon Endel, U.S.S. Mercy, Oct. 21, 1918.

Merritt Hodson, U.S.S. Mercy, Oct. 13, 1918.

Frank F. W. Hough, U.S.S. Huron, Oct. 27, 1918.

John M. Kates, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Jan. 9, 1919.

Richard T. Kiernan, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1918.

Clarence M. McGill, U.S.S. Galveston, Sept. 30, 1918.

George F. Parrott, jr., U.S.S. Shaw, Oct. 9, 1918.

Arthur A. Rehm, Naval Hospital, Washington, Oct. 20, 1918.

Walter E. Reno, U.S.S. Chauncey, Nov. 19, 1917.

George A. Travers, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1918.

William P. Williamson, U.S.S. Orizaba, Aug. 17, 1918.

Chester C. Wood, U.S.S. Mercy, Oct. 12, 1918.

Lieuts.—Earle W. F. Childs, while serving with British navy, about March 7, 1918.

Chaplain E. Evans, Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 30, 1918.

Ivan M. Graham, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1918.

Andrew P. Haynes, Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 30, 1918.

Kenneth Heron, Bremerton, Wash., June 7, 1917.

Lyman B. Hoops, London, England, June 8, 1918.

Homer L. Ingram, Naval Hospital, Washington, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sylvester H. Lawton, jr., Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Oct. 26, 1918.

Frederick H. Lefavor, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Oct. 14, 1918.

Albert C. Robert, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 13, 1918.

Clarence C. Thomas, U.S.S. Vacuum, April 28, 1917, first officer of U.S. Navy to be killed during the war.

Lawrence Townsend, jr. (retired), Naval Hospital, Washington, Oct. 13, 1918.

Lieuts. (j.g.)—Christopher L. Bruns, St. Elizabeth's, Washington, Sept. 24, 1918.

Raymond V. Hannon, Riverdale, N.Y., July 12, 1917.

Stanton F. Kalk, U.S.S. Jacob Jones, Dec. 6, 1917.

Arnold Marcus, U.S.S. A-7, July 25, 1918.

Gordon H. Mason, London, Dec. 3, 1918.

Harold M. Myers, U.S.S. Solace, Sept. 8, 1917.

Robert H. Scott, Peekskill, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1918.

Charles F. Weddeburn, U.S.S. Chauncey, Nov. 19, 1917.

Ensigns—Philip T. Grennon, U.S.S. Solace, July 13, 1917.

John Neal, U.S.S. Mercy, Oct. 6, 1918.

John S. Spaven, U.S. Naval Hospital, Haulbowline, England, Oct. 17, 1918.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Simple Rules and Problems in Navigation, by Charles H. Cugle. (E. P. Dutton Co.: New York.) In this, the third edition of Mr. Cugle's book, many of the problems which appeared in earlier editions are worked out, while in addition there are examples for practice, with their answers. Several additional features have been embodied in the present edition. It is an excellent work, with theory subordinated to practical utility.

Man-o'-War Rhymes, by Burt Franklin Jenness. (The Cornhill Co.: Boston.) These are indeed songs of the sea, songs about the sailorman of the American Navy. The service of Lieutenant Commander Jenness, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired took him to many parts of the world, and so his verses are cosmopolitan. The spirit of either the old Navy or that of 1919 is contained in every one of the rhymes which he has here set down; in some of the verses the old and the new Navy are contrasted. Just to show that he does not believe in overlooking the sister Service, and to even things up, Commander Jenness has written a few rhymes about the American soldier. They are quite as good as are those concerning his beloved bluejackets.

On the Coast of France, by Joseph Husband. (A. C. McClurg and Co.: Chicago.) Ensign Husband, U.S.N. R.F., who served overseas, tells the story of the United States naval forces which were on duty in French waters during the Great War. Dedicating his work to Vice Admiral H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., who was in command of the forces, the author gives in detail the happenings of that part of the Navy which had to do with the conveying of ships to and from this country and France and the search for and attack on enemy submarines, which made safe the voyages of our troop and supply ships. The story of what they did, more particularly during the earlier days of our participation in the war, is a good illustration of the all round efficiency of the Navy, many of the officers and men who manned the ships having come directly from civil life. The story of what our gallant destroyers and other craft accomplished makes excellent reading. The pages contain a number of photographs that give the book added value.

Off Duty: A Dozen Yarns for Soldiers and Sailors, compiled by Wilhelmina Harper. (The Century Co.: New York.) The book is made up of short stories that have appeared in magazines and elsewhere from time to time. Such authors as O. Henry, Oscar Wilde, W. D. Howells, Rex Beach, Bret Harte and others are represented.

Same Old Bill, Eh, Mable? by Edward Streeter; illustrations by G. William Breck. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York.) The author and illustrator of "That's Me All Over, Mable," and of "Dere Mable," have hit it again with their latest work on the experiences of the mythical "Bill," American doughboy in France, who writes to his sweetheart at home about his experiences in the trenches and out of them. It is excellent and contains as many laughs as an Army mule has kicks.

Out o' Luck: Biltmore Oswald Very Much at Sea, by Thorne Smith, Jr., C.B.M., U.S.N.R.F., with illustrations by Richard Dorgan, U.S.N.R.F. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York.) Biltmore Oswald, now on the ocean, relates his experiences, which are reprinted from The Broadside, a journal of the Naval Reserve Force. He goes to sea with a firm determination to make a

name for himself, but soon becoming sadly disillusionized and his name a byword in the fleet, he returns to that civilian life to which the Navy authorities gladly consign him. His experiences are even more humorously told than those of his training ship days in a former volume. Navy men of all ratings will find many a smile here.

After Thirty, by Julian Street. (The Century Co.: New York.) The story is of a wealthy man, "just over thirty," who tires of an attractive, loving wife who he decides has become "settled" and does not stimulate him as she once did. He yearns for new adventures of the heart and makes love to other women, but in the end finds that it is his wife with whom he is really in love, so everything ends well.

The book prepared by Capt. King W. Snell, Inf., U.S.A., entitled "With the Army at Hoboken," is now off the press and ready for distribution. It is published by the McConnell Printing Co., 226 William street, New York city, and is an exceedingly interesting volume of 150 pages, bound in blue cloth. The book contains a roster of Army and Navy officers who have been on duty in Hoboken, as well as pictures of nearly all the officers and civil employees. There are 100 pages of these pictures, and a large panorama insert of officers on duty at the Port of Embarkation. The book will be a valuable memento of the war activities at Hoboken, covering, as it does, all branches of the various departments there.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Refund of Court-Martial Checkage.

In response to a letter of inquiry from the Secretary of the Navy "requesting decision as to when transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve are entitled to refund of court-martial checkage, remitted subject to Article 4893, Naval Instructions, 1913," the Comptroller makes this answer: "The right of a transferred member of the Fleet Naval Reserve to be credited with the amounts deducted on account of courts-martial sentence approved subject to Article 4893 may be considered as having accrued upon his release from active duty and that his right to be paid all, half, or none of the amount so credited is to be governed by the character of the discharge to which he would have been entitled were he to be discharged instead of returned to an inactive reserve status."

Increase of Pay and Discharge Gratuity.

A right to continuous-service increase of pay and honorable discharge gratuity will not accrue to an enlisted man of the Navy by reason alone of a re-enlistment within four months of the date of "reissuance" of the discharge. If the re-enlistment be within four months of the date of actual discharge the fact of "reissuance" would give him the right to the increase and gratuity, but not otherwise.

Medical Officers' Mileage.

The Secretary of War submitted for a decision of the Comptroller on July 17 the question as to whether medical officers detailed to duty on "trains for patients," operated by the Medical Department of the Army, are entitled to mileage. The Comptroller states that the hospital trains or trains for patients are part of the Medical Department's war time "service of the interior" and officers thereon are simply performing their regular duties and are not at any time in a travel status. He is of the opinion that officers are not entitled to mileage when assigned to and traveling in cars owned or leased by the Medical Department; or in a car rented from the Railroad Administration for a trip only on the "out" journey. They are, however, entitled to mileage when returning under orders to their permanent station on regular passenger trains after a trip in a car rented for an "out" journey if accompanied by less than ten men. He adds: "I note that the Judge Advocate General of the Army comes to a contrary conclusion, that conclusion being predicated on an earlier decision of this office. . . . The conclusion reached in this decision is not based upon the question whether the movement consists of a detachment of more or less than ten men (A.R. 1281), but is based on the premise that the train is his [the officer whose claim is under discussion] regular duty station for the time being and that while making these trips he was not in a travel status, but was in the performance of his regular duties at his station."

SPECIAL TRAINING IN WAR TIME.

By authority of the War Department the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Plans Division of the General Staff has issued a review of the work of the committee during 1918. It includes a history and statistics of the general operations of the committee, a discussion of military and of business administration and conclusions drawn from the work of the committee. Among these conclusions are those which provide that in order to avoid unnecessary delays in future mobilization there should be established in the War Department a permanent personnel division charged with the duty of keeping itself constantly informed concerning the distribution, location and qualifications of the man-power in all lines of work essential to the military establishment. The report adds:

"In addition there should be established a permanent training division, charged with the duties of supervising all training in the Army and of maintaining relations with civilian education everywhere, to the end that the distribution of students over the various types of training may be such as to assure as far as possible an adequate and continuous supply of men of every type required by the military establishment.

"The same provision should be made for keeping informed concerning the development of the material means of production, power, raw materials, equipment and transportation. In all these fundamental branches a perpetual census should be maintained by the War Department in co-operation with other governmental agencies. Such a continuous appraisal of the national resources would materially shorten the time of mobilization should it ever again become necessary.

"The country has a proper fear of what it calls militarism, and no one, least of all the Army itself, desires to develop anything that looks militaristic. On the other hand, all must agree that our brief military experience has revealed a physical, mental and moral stamina in the nation which has surprised everyone, particularly the Germans. This outbreak of willingness to work together for the common good proves that the sturdy virtues are a genuine part of our national character, al-



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RIVERSIDE MILITARY ACADEMY

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

A junior unit of the R. O. T. C. West Point and Annapolis Preparatory Department is directed personally by Major Truman D. Thorpe, a graduate of West Point, who recently completed two years detail there. Catalog.

though they were but latent before the crisis came. It would be magnificent for the future industrial development of the nation in the coming years of peace if this co-operative spirit could be as definitely fostered and as freely expressed in civil life as it is in military operations.

"It is a universally expressed desire that the remarkable spirit and snap of the war training be maintained and made permanent in all education. Obviously this cannot be accomplished merely by reorganizing the school system so as to remedy its obvious shortcomings in regard to such things as physical development, illiteracy, vocational training and Americanization. It is a relatively simple matter to remove these defects by greater emphasis in routine school administration on these particular subjects. The difficulty and the nationally vital problem is that of cultivating through education a national civic team-play and morale comparable with those of an army in battle. To serve the nation effectively, education must not only train in skill and technique, but it must also develop in young men and women an enlightened morale and must discipline them in willing team-play for the common good."

8TH CAVALRY, U.S.A., HIGHLY PRAISED.

A special report made on the 8th Cavalry, Col. G. T. Langhorne, on June 24, 1919, by Col. T. A. Roberts, Cav., to the Chief of the Morale Branch, General Staff, U.S.A., gives that command very high praise. The War Department in forwarding a copy to the commanding general, Southern Department, states that it considers the work of the regiment "an excellent example of what can be accomplished by troops under trying conditions in maintaining a high state of training and discipline." Colonel Roberts in his report says:

The appearance and general morale of the 8th Cavalry in this, the largest and most isolated of all border districts, is so remarkably good that special report thereon is made. I have seen considerably more than half of the regiment. On June 21 I saw the entire garrison at Marfa on review—a weekly occurrence and nothing special on this occasion. I have never seen such a perfectly appointed command before in my service. The condition and appearance of the horses, equipment and men of the Cavalry, of mules, harness, wagons and carts of the trains and of the pack train was such as to make a profound impression. Every buckle and strap was cleaned and oiled and in place. The gaiting of the horses was remarkable. The entire command, with the exception of the rolling kitchens, passed in review at the walk, trot, gallop and extended gallop in nearly perfect formation.

The spirit of the officers and men is splendid, as would be expected from a command in which so much attention is given to detail. Not only was the command at Marfa in an exceedingly high state of efficiency, but the appearance of the troops at the outlying stations showed that this condition is general throughout the regiment. I saw a troop at Ruidosa charge down a hill with a slope of at least sixty degrees. In conversation with the commanding officer, Col. George T. Langhorne, concerning morale matters and methods, it was found that during the whole time he has been in command, methods along the lines recommended by the Morale Branch have been in vogue with most gratifying results.

Conditions at some of the outlying stations are exceedingly trying. The heat is great, but few conveniences are available, yet the spirit of the men is exceedingly good, and that of the officers generally is also very good, although one or two cases have been observed in which it is believed that officers have been alone too long. These cases are receiving the careful attention of the commanding officer.

756 DEATHS FROM GAS.

Figures compiled in the office of the Chief of Staff, A.E.F., from the overseas hospital records show 756 deaths resulting from gassing in action.

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SYMPOSIUM ON NAVAL SELECTION.

General Order 494, Navy Department, Aug. 7, signed by Secretary Daniels, declares the faith of the department in the principle of promotion by selection, but frankly expresses the desire for suggestions for improvements in the system. The order will prove interesting reading not only to the officers of the Navy, but also to their brothers in the Army, where the question is a vital one in connection with the Army Reorganization bill now before Congress. The order follows:

1. While the Department is convinced that selection for promotion is now of great value to the Navy and has brought about a continuously increasing efficiency in the Naval Service, it is earnestly desired to improve if practicable the present method, and to eliminate as far as is humanly possible whatever may appear at fault. Criticism has been leveled at the written records of officers; in that the marks and remarks thereon in general are of high average; that it is difficult to establish a preference; that officers known to a member or members of the Board may have an advantage of those who have not that acquaintance; that the written record is sometimes at variance with the service reputation; and that neither one nor all of the Selection Board may have a sufficient knowledge of all officers eligible.

2. In fact the greatest need of the Board in the discharge of its duties is an accurate, comprehensive service opinion on all eligible officers. In an effort to obtain this opinion a consensus of opinion will be obtained for the information of the Board, which will be convened to recommend captains and commanders in October. Considered with and as a part of the records of officers, such opinions cannot fail to be of assistance to the Selection Board.

3. Officers designated herein as reporting seniors will carefully and conscientiously execute these instructions, having in view solely the efficiency of the Naval Service.

4. For their information pertinent excerpts from the Selection Act and paragraphs from the Precept to the Selection Board are quoted:

5. [Quotes excerpts from the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916.]

6. From the Precept to the Selection Board:

"The names of all officers eligible for selection, together with their records, will be furnished the Board when it convenes. Should any information, other than that disclosed by the records mentioned above, come to the attention of the Board, bearing on an officer's fitness for promotion, the Board will take the necessary steps to ascertain the facts thereof to its satisfaction for consideration in arriving at its decision as to the officers best fitted of all those eligible to assume the duties of the next higher grade.

"The recommendation for the Board in the case of officers of the former Engineer Corps who are restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and in that of officers assigned to engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law.

"The Board is to arrive at its conclusions as to which officers are best fitted for promotion entirely without regard to the place such officers may happen to occupy on the list, it being borne in mind that, according to the principle of selection, seniority among officers in the same grade relates solely to their comparative precedence and has no bearing whatever upon their right to promotion.

"The present list showing the seniority of various officers in any grade indicates, as a rule, merely the comparative length of time each officer has been in the Navy.

"Promotion is not to be regarded as a reward for long service, but rather as the preferment of officers who have shown by the character of service already performed that they are best fitted, of all those eligible, to perform the duties of the higher grade for which recommended—such promotion being for the Navy's interests first and for the individual's but incidentally."

7. The following are reporting seniors:

All permanent captains are reporting seniors on all officers eligible for permanent captain.

All permanent and temporary captains are reporting seniors on all officers eligible for temporary captain.

All permanent commanders are reporting seniors on all officers eligible for permanent commander.

All permanent and temporary commanders are reporting seniors on all officers eligible for temporary commander.

8. Lists accompanying this order give the names of all officers eligible for permanent and temporary captain and for permanent and temporary commander.

9. Reporting seniors will certify their lists as follows:

"I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the names submitted on this list are those of the officers who are best qualified to perform the duties of the next higher grade."

10. The names of officers on the above lists shall be arranged lineally.

11. Opinions shall reach the Department not later than Oct. 1, 1919, and shall be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy, of Bureau of Navigation," and shall be plainly marked or stamped, "From _____ For the Board of Selection."

12. The Bureau of Navigation will present these reports unopened to the Board of Selection.

13. The cordial co-operation of all reporting seniors is requested.

The Secretary's sincere purpose to improve the processes of selection has recently been manifested in his invitation to the admirals, vice admirals and rear admirals of the Navy to submit to him letters of comment and criticism that will be helpful in bettering a system which, apparently, is no more popular in the Navy than it promises to be in the Army, which has through its commissioned officers expressed itself almost unanimously as opposed to the scheme. The invitations are bringing responses to the Secretary, one of which, that of Admiral Sims, was printed in our issue of Aug. 2, page 1663. Opinions of other admirals, it was stated at the Navy Department on Aug. 12, will not be available until all are in and then it is proposed to issue a symposium of the recommendations for improvement. For the purpose of reaching definite and well-informed conclusions it would appear to be a service to the officers of the Navy, and to the Army as well, if the full text of these opinions were available for publication.

If it can be shown that selection so far as it has been applied in the Navy has made no advance on promotion by seniority, but in fact has made only for dissatisfaction and inefficiency through the non-promotion of a small number of officers, it should be disclosed, with a purpose of bringing the minds of the officers to work on plans to overcome shortcomings in the selection plan, or its abandonment for the previously satisfactory system of advancement by seniority.

MONTH'S RESPITE FOR CLASS III OFFICERS.

The outlook for the temporary commissioned officers of the U.S. Army in the demobilization order of July 3 has been brightened by the action of the Secretary of War postponing the limit of the reduction to 18,000 to Oct. 30, as will be noted in an article on page 1728. This action will doubtless bring some measure of relief to the members of Congress responsible for the necessity of the drastic action in cutting down the officer personnel, and who have been bombarded with missives of censure from all parts of the country and from overseas. Many members of Congress in their extremity have gone to the length of urging a postponement of the officer demobilization, promising that relief will be forthcoming from the Capitol. First they sought the favor of the War Department, requesting that certain officers in whom they had a personal interest be held in the Army. When this was shown to be impossible because lack of funds made necessary the discharge of all officers holding temporary commissions, these Congressmen promised immediate relief. But when the bill providing for 18,000 officers was favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs the promised enthusiasm was not in evidence in the House, and the bill went to the calendar to await its turn. It is even predicted that the House will amend the measure, to the benefit of the Service, notwithstanding opposition to the bill that has shown itself this week in the House Committee on Rules.

In the meantime the Class III officers who are going out of the Service are in no happy frame of mind in their attitude toward the national legislators. This attitude may be said to be described in the following quotation from a letter of a Class III officer to a friend in the War Department: "Here I have been longing and hoping that a broad-minded Congress would give me a chance to remain in this grand old U.S. Army when, with all the warning that one could expect from a whiz-bang, we are cheerfully informed to go to—well, anywhere you wish. It will be particularly noted that you get not a 'thank you' for the days and nights of labor you put in. I am at my wits' end as to what I am going to do; but I'm going to try and forget that there is an Army, though that will be hard because I love it and the work. I will have to look back upon this war as not being a flaming success for me and the sixteen-odd thousand others in my situation. And that makes me sick at heart, though I dare say that should Uncle Sam again start to make the world 'safe for democracy,' I'll forget my disappointment and jump into the game."

From the pace with which discharges were being issued to the Class III officers, it was said in War Department circles that few would still remain in the Army by Sept. 30. The pace, however, has now slackened and for this these officers may be thankful because it will give them an additional month's time in which to cast about for openings in civil pursuits. There has been some disposition among them to feel aggrieved because they were asked to state if they preferred to make the

Army their career, but the assumption that this request inferred that they would be retained is insupportable, because the War Department could not even promise retention for a month following the end of the fiscal year 1919, the matter of retention depending wholly upon the disposition of Congress to supply the necessary appropriations. What Congress has done in cutting the Army down to 325,000 for the year needs no further explanation, but it does furnish the answer to any and all Class III officers who may feel that the War Department is responsible for the existing situation.

RETIREMENT OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The bill passed by the Senate on Aug. 2 for retirement of officers of the Philippine Scouts is a briefer measure than the one attached to the Army Appropriation bill in 1918 as a Senate amendment and thrown out in conference committee on the appropriation measure at that time. But it is an adequate one, for the new bill would place the Scout officers on the same plane as the Regular officers insofar as retirement privileges go; and the Scout officers would also be authorized to count their active duty after retirement for the purpose of promotion on the retired list.

It is earnestly hoped that the House will act favorably upon this bill which benefits a limited number of worthy officers in the grades of second lieutenant to captain, the highest grade in the Scouts proper. These officers in most cases come from the non-commissioned grades of the Regular Army, men who not only pass the examinations for appointment as officers of the Philippine Scouts, but who have behind them years of honorable service as enlisted men. It is these men who have had the real work under higher officers detailed to the organization from the Regular Army in making the Philippine Scouts so efficient a military arm in our colonial administration. It is because of them that the United States Government, during the Great War, could remove from the Philippine Islands practically all its Regular forces and place the military responsibility in those quarters almost entirely upon the Philippine Scouts and the Philippine National Guard. The text of the bill as it now rests with the House Committee on Military Affairs reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That officers of the Philippine Scouts shall hereafter be retired under the same conditions as officers of the Regular Army, and shall then be placed on the unlimited retired list. Any former officer of the Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability incurred in line of duty, or when any such officer has heretofore resigned for the purpose of retirement as an enlisted man, may be reappointed to his former grade and then retired. Officers of the Philippine Scouts now on the retired list, or hereafter retired, shall receive the same pay as retired officers of like grades and length of service in the Regular Army. Hereafter retired officers of the Philippine Scouts shall be eligible for advancement in accordance with the last proviso of Sec. 24 of the Act of June 3, 1916.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL HANDLED THROUGH A.G.

Directions are being given that the chiefs of all staff corps and departments, including Quartermaster General (Director of Purchase and Storage), Director of Finance, Chief of the Transportation Service, Chief of the Real Estate Service, be informed as follows: (1) That the Commissioned Personnel Branch of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, having been discontinued, all matters pertaining to commissioned personnel except General Staff officers, regardless of rank or whether officers are of the Regular or temporary Army, will be handled through The Adjutant General by chiefs of all bureaus, staff corps and services, with reference to the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. These bureaus and services include: Quartermaster General (Director of Purchase and Storage), Director of Finance, Chief of Transportation Service and Chief of the Real Estate Service. (2) That existing rules and regulations outlining classes of commissioned personnel matters which should be handled by staff corps and departments direct with The Adjutant General and those required to be handled through the Personnel Branch, General Staff, be strictly adhered to by chiefs of all bureaus, staff corps and services of the War Department.

NEW DIVISION IN SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A division of co-ordination, organization and equipment has been created in the Office of the Surgeon General, with Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C., as chief, and Col. Arnold D. Tuttle, M.C., and Lieut. Col. A. P. Clark, M.C., as assistants. This organization will study Medical Department organization, function and equipment requirements, with a view to recommending improvements. It will maintain liaison with the corresponding divisions of other bureaus, such as Quartermaster and Motor Transport Corps, with a view to standardization, equipment, transportation and activities in general. It will also revise, produce and maintain up to date all Medical Department Service manuals, prepare organization charts and graphics of Medical Department activities for peace and war, prepare and maintain tables of organization affecting the Medical Department, study the provisions of all general orders, circulars, etc., involving Medical Department policy prior to publication and perform such other functions as from time to time may be designated by the Surgeon General.

AUTHORIZED SPEEDS FOR ARMY MOTORS.

Owing to the complaints made by many municipalities and towns throughout the country as to speeding by Army motors a general order is being published to the Service that except in case of emergency the following are authorized maximum speeds for motor vehicles and that speed plates will be stenciled accordingly and installed in every motor vehicle at the earliest possible moment: Trucks, Class AA, in towns, 12 miles per hour; outside of towns, 20 m.p.h.; trucks, Class A, in towns, 12 m.p.h.; outside of towns, 15 m.p.h.; trucks, Class B, in towns, 8 m.p.h.; outside of towns 14 m.p.h.; ambulances, in towns, 12 m.p.h.; outside of towns, 18 m.p.h.; light delivery vehicles, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton capacity or less. Examples: Ford and Dodge light trucks, in towns, 12 m.p.h.; outside of towns, 20 m.p.h.; small passenger vehicles: Examples: Ford and Dodge touring cars, roadsters and closed cars, in towns, 15 m.p.h.; outside of towns, 25 m.p.h.; motorcycles without side cars, in towns, 18 m.p.h.; outside of towns 35 m.p.h.; motorcycles with side cars, in towns, 18 m.p.h.; outside, 30 m.p.h.; Navy passenger vehicles: Examples: Cadillac, Packard, in towns, 18 m.p.h.; outside of towns, 35 m.p.h. It is also directed that local speed regulations be not exceeded and that proper disciplinary measures be taken if the above order be violated.

CHARLESTONIANS VISIT NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Residents of Charleston, S.C. were given an opportunity on July 24 to inspect one of the largest and most completely equipped naval hospitals in existence, when Comdr. Will M. Garton, Med. Corps, U.S.N., extended an invitation to the residents of that city to visit the naval base and hospital there, and see for themselves what the Navy Department has provided for the care of sick men of the Service at a cost of \$1,000,000. Hundreds of persons took advantage of the opportunity and were shown through the various buildings by Commander Garton and the twenty-eight members of the medical staff. The hospital was commissioned on July 31, 1917, with 250 beds, but as the war progressed it was found necessary to increase the number to 1,000, which are contained in nineteen ward buildings in which cases are distributed in groups, the object being to establish sections for the treatment of particular diseases. The hospital was built under the general supervision of Commander Garton, who also supervised the building of the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va. He was detached from the hospital and from the staff of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., as medical aid, on Aug. 1 and assumed command of the U.S.N. hospital ship Mercy, attached to the North Atlantic Fleet.

CAMP MILLS TO CLOSE.

Camp Mills, Long Island, is being discontinued as a debarkation camp on and after Aug. 10. Beginning Aug. 10, all special casual companies arriving at Hoboken will be sent direct from the port to Camp Upton for disinfection and demobilization; all organizations and casual enlisted men of the Air Service will be sent direct from the port to Camp Dix for disinfection and demobilization. Casual officers of the Air Service will be sent to Garden City. The commanding officer, aviation concentration camp, Garden City, N.Y., is being directed to complete discharge of all casual companies and emergency Air Service troops in hand, as soon after the 9th as possible. At that time, this camp will cease to function as demobilization camp for enlisted men. He will then transfer immediately to Camp Upton all Army field clerks at this camp who have been used for demobilization of enlisted men. The commanding general, Camp Upton, is being advised that orders have been issued directing Mitchell Field to transfer to him the Army field clerks mentioned above. It is directed that he handle by separate unit of his demobilization group, special casual companies to avoid slowing up discharges at his camp according to his judgment, etc. It is also directed that those concerned be informed as above.

RULING ON GAS MASKS AND HELMETS.

The Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic is being informed of a decision, rendered on the Act of Feb. 28, 1919 (which authorizes permanent retention of uniform and equipment by soldiers, sailors and marines on discharge), concerning the presentation of gas masks and helmets to relatives of deceased soldiers, made by the Judge Advocate General on May 1, 1919, in effect that the purpose of the above mentioned act is to provide the soldier with the articles of clothing and equipment mentioned for his personal use upon his return to civil life, and the act does not contemplate that they shall become his property until he is honorably discharged from the Service. It is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that the parents or legal representatives of a soldier who has died in the Service are not entitled to receive the articles of uniform clothing and equipment enumerated (Cir. 166, War Dept., April 2, 1919). The Judge Advocate General is of the opinion that his decision of June 30, 1918, is applicable. The Chief of Staff directs that the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic be informed that the opinion of the Judge Advocate General is approved. Helmets and gas masks will not be issued to relatives of deceased soldiers.

WAR PAINTINGS FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

On invitation of W. deC. Ravenal, curator of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, the War Department has issued instructions that about 500 paintings and sketches prepared by certain artists commissioned in the U.S. Army and who accompanied the American Expeditionary Force in France, shall be properly labeled and sent to the National Museum, where they will be hung in a permanent exhibit of art of the war.

LESS THAN 100,000 TROOPS IN EUROPE.

According to the latest figures cabled by General Pershing and made public on Aug. 5 only 98,497 officers, men and nurses remain in Europe. Of this total 97,505 are in American areas in France, 730 officers and men of the North Russia force are en route to Brest, forty-four officers and men are in North Russia and 218 in England. The number of Army officers still in Europe aggregates 3,733, enlisted men 92,448; Marine Corps officers, twenty-nine, and enlisted men 837; nurses, 910, and Army field clerks 520. The force in Siberia under Major General Graves has not been reduced. Some replacements have been sent to Vladivostok and upward of 2,000 recruits have not signified their preference for Siberian service. The War Department instructed the commanding general of every department, the com-

manding officer of each post or station and all others concerned "that efforts to secure recruits for Siberian service in accordance with present instructions be continued vigorously." All men enlisted to date for this service who have not been authorized to take furloughs will be sent to the Siberian replacement detachment, Presidio of San Francisco, so as to arrive not later than Aug. 12.

JAPAN TO HAVE FORTY SUBMARINES.

Japan is preparing for an extensive program of submarine construction, according to a report of the Tokio News Agency. While the details are not disclosed, it is understood that the strength of Japan's submarine fleet will be increased to about forty by the end of the present fiscal year, the credits for this building program coming from funds voted at the fortieth and forty-first sessions of the Japanese Diet. The far-reaching plans appear in the statement that 300 experts and mechanics were sent to France and Italy by the Japanese naval authorities to study submarine construction. These men are now on their way home. At the same time the seven ex-German submarines allotted to the Japanese Empire are understood to have reached Sasebo, the naval base, on June 27, with experts who have studied their mechanism. Statements to the effect that these submarines are to be destroyed with the other surrendered German vessels is denied, Japan having spent more than \$1,500,000 on them to date.

SMALL ARMS WITHDRAWN AS OBSOLETE.

On the recommendation of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, the War Department on Aug. 2 declared obsolete and withdrawn from the Service the following supplies: Springfield rifle, caliber .45, all models; Springfield carbine, caliber .45, all models; U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, models 1892, 1896 and 1898 (Krag-Jorgensen with bayonet); U.S. magazine carbine, caliber .30, models 1892, 1896, 1898 and 1899 (Krag-Jorgensen); swords, N.C.O. staff. The issue of non-commissioned officers' staff swords has been discontinued by Changes in Compilation of Orders No. 17, June 12, 1919. The automatic pistol, caliber .45, model 1911, is now issued to each post non-commissioned officer named in grades 14 to 19, inclusive, Paragraph 9, Army Regulations, as changed by Circular 79, not otherwise provided for in tables of organization. This issue was approved to replace the use of the non-commissioned officers' sword.

BOARD OF CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT.

Instructions issued Aug. 7 by the War Department noted that a general order is being issued, as follows: (1) That the Board of Contract Adjustment (constituted by G.O. 103, War Dept., Nov. 6, 1918), shall consist of as many members as the Secretary of War shall from time to time determine and appoint. Such membership may, in whole or in part, be commissioned officers of the U.S. Army or civilians; (2) That the recorder and the examiners, or any of them, may be commissioned officers or civilians; (3) That such officers of the board—the judge advocate, the recorder and the examiners—as are commissioned officers of the U.S. Army shall have authority to administer the oath to any witness or witnesses testifying or deposing in the course of any investigation, inquiry or hearing, in accordance with Section 183, Revised Statutes, as amended by Act of Feb. 13, 1913.

TRANSFER OF RECRUITS AT THEIR REQUEST.

Instructions are being issued to provide that men who have been enlisted for service in the A.E.F. in France, and who have not been sent to Camp Meade, Md., in accordance with Cir. 324, War Dept., 1919, may be transferred upon their own written request, to any organization of the U.S. Army in the continental United States or in Alaska, Panama, Hawaii, Siberia, China or the Philippine Islands for which enlistments are now authorized and will be sent, without reference to The Adjutant General's Office, to the organizations to which assigned. Report will be made to The Adjutant General of all such assignments. All other such men, except those sick or under charges or sentence of court-martial, will be sent to the Overseas Replacement Depot, Camp Meade, Md., without delay, regardless of the character of the duty which they are now performing.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE.

Pennsylvania Military College, of Chester, Pa., one of the best known military educational institutions in the country, has issued several handsome illustrated booklets descriptive of the college, the faculty, course of study and other data. The professor of military science and tactics in Col. Willard H. McCormack, U.S.A., who was detailed to that duty by the War Department some time ago. Among the graduates of the college are the following officers of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps: Major Gen. Carroll A. Devoll, Col. Irving J. Carr, Julius T. Conrad, Claude S. Fries, Horace P. Hobbs, Henry D. Thomasson, Maury Nichols, retired; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Amory, jr., Majors Marion P. Vestal, Charles E. Coates and William J. Pardee, retired, all U.S.A., and Col. Henry C. Davis and Major Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C.

U.S. OFFICER TO FIGHT TYPHUS.

An important medical expedition to fight typhus in Poland and to attempt to avert a threatened epidemic in Central Europe has been organized in Paris, France. Col. Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will command, and the expedition is composed of a group of 550 American Army officers and volunteers, all sanitary experts. American and British army authorities have sold Poland the larger part of their delousing equipment and the Polish Minister of Health is gathering all such equipment left behind by the Germans. Eight hundred railway cars and 700 motor trucks are required to transport the equipment and chemicals of the American medical expedition. Typhus is said to be epidemic from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

CLASSIFICATION OF DRAFT RECORDS.

Col. Joseph Wheeler, jr., C.A.C., has been assigned by Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, to the duty of filing, classifying and preserving the records of the draft under the Selective Service Act. Congress

appropriated \$3,500,000 for this work to the Army Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919. The work, which will be a new division of The Adjutant General's Office, will require the service of upwards of 1,500 clerks, including a greater part of the trained clerical force formerly employed in the office of the Provost Marshal General. The work will be carried on in the unoccupied buildings at Washington Barracks. All the records, relating to 23,000,000 men, are at hand with the exception of those from Alaska.

BOARD ON TYPES OF BOMBS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred H. Hobley, Air Ser., Harry J. Malony, O.D., Thomas S. Bowen, Air Ser., William A. Borden, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Paul F. Slocum, Air Ser., was appointed on Aug. 2 to meet in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, for the purpose of considering and making recommendations on: Policy for future bomb development, types of bombs to be developed, sizes of bombs required for present use, size of bombs to be developed, types of fuses required, types of fuses to be developed, types of bomb sights to be developed, and for the purpose of deciding all questions relating to the development or disposition of bomb-release mechanisms.

HIBERTLY SIGHTING DEVICE RECOMMENDED.

A report has been submitted on the Hiberty sighting device, and this device is recommended for use with the Model 1917 rifle only. Sighting devices in general are considered of little value, since an instructor with a piece of cardboard, lying down in front of a rifle, and requiring the recruit to aim at a small hole in the cardboard through which the instructor looks down the sights into the eye of the recruit, can determine errors much more accurately than with any sighting device, and if proper precautions are taken as to unloading of the piece, there is no danger. The issue of sighting devices in the Army is therefore discontinued.

READS THE JOURNAL TO FORGET HIS CARES.

A subscriber who has recently returned to civil life writes: "Please let me know when my subscription expires, as I want to keep up the reading of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which I find a great pleasure after having been in the Service, and I assure you, it gives me considerable relief from the usual cares and worries of a civilian's life. I am sure that if the vast number of men that have left the Service could appreciate the pleasure and benefit in keeping up with what is going on in the Service they would all subscribe to your excellent paper."

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS U.S. WAR ACCOUNT.

The War Department has received from the British government checks for \$35,176,123.10 in payment of the balance due the United States on war accounts, according to a statement issued on Aug. 5. Of the total a check goes to the Air Service for \$29,834,623.10. This amount is divided into three items, Great Britain paying \$13,672,518.90 for Liberty motors, \$13,274,550.20 for airplane spruce and \$2,887,554 for wood distillates. The balance of the settlement includes \$4,600,000 for nitrocellulose powder and \$651,500 for the cotton lintens' pool.

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY DENTAL SURGEONS.

The officers of the Association of Military Dental Surgeons, elected at the recent annual meeting include: Dr. E. P. R. Ryan, president; Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Brown, vice president; Dr. R. W. Waddell, secretary treasurer; Dr. William C. Fisher, editor; council members, Dr. John D. Millikin and Dr. William C. Fisher. We are informed by the secretary that a notice recently sent out reporting the annual meeting "was inadvertently typed on paper containing the names of the officers for the previous year."

ARMY FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO BELGIUM.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information cabled from Judge Edwin B. Parker, chairman of the War Department's Liquidation Commission in Europe: "Have consummated sale to Belgian government of all foodstuffs at Antwerp and Hook of Holland, on advantageous basis. On inventory and delivery, which will be completed within ten days, it is believed that price will approximate \$10,000,000, payable in three years at five per cent. interest."

ARMY TRANSPORT ASSIGNED TO PACIFIC.

The United States transport Great Northern, recently purchased by the Army for the Transport Service, has been tentatively assigned to the Pacific. According to present plans this steamer will sail from New York on Aug. 20 for San Francisco, via the Panama Canal. The schedule for the Great Northern calls for a trip from San Francisco to the Philippines on Sept. 20. No announcement has been made as to whether the transport will be permanently assigned to the Pacific.

HOUSE INVESTIGATORS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting J.A.G. of the Army, who is employed as counsel for the foreign expenditures sub-committee of the House select committee on investigating war expenditures, did not go abroad with the sub-committee as originally planned. The three members, Chairman Johnson, of South Dakota, Mr. Bland and Mr. Flood, sailed on Aug. 7, accompanied by the clerk of the sub-committee, an official reporter and one accountant.

CONTRACTORS APPROPRIATE ARMY INVENTIONS.

Secretary of War Baker has called the attention of heads of the various War Department bureaus to the fact that certain military inventions of men in the Army have been patented by contractors who, after obtaining the patents in their own names, have embodied the ideas of these inventions in their supplies to the Government. Some contractors have even collected royalties on these inventions. The necessary steps to protect the interests of the Government are to be taken.

PARADE OF 2D DIVISION, REGULAR ARMY.

March Up Fifth Avenue.

People in New York city have seen on parade several splendid divisions of the U.S. Army returning home from France, and representing bodies of soldiers who had made their mark in battle against the Germans, but a more fit looking body of fighting men than were those in the 2d Division of the Regular Army (including a brigade of Marines), which marched in review on Aug. 9, never appeared in the streets of New York. Sturdy and tanned, the officers and men of the 2d Division, as they swung along Fifth Avenue from 4th street to 110th street, looked the determined kind of warriors they had proved themselves to be after they had once entered the fight—men second to none in skill and valor. The parade was exceedingly impressive, for it was the first time that a complete and so celebrated a Regular division had ever appeared in New York city, and the people who saw the gallant troops discerned large numbers of decorations for distinguished service in battle, on the breasts of officers and men. Every regimental flag in the parade had a bronze war cross suspended from its staff. There was no end of applause for the fine body of soldiers, and although no holiday had been declared, the sidewalks along the line of march were blocked with people, while the windows of stores and houses were filled with onlookers. The men were bombarded at times with flowers and confetti, while along the march cigarettes, chocolates and other gifts were distributed. Fifth Avenue was gay with flags. The 2d was accorded a great reception.

No fewer were the parade arrangements managed that the division, composed of some 25,000 officers and men, passed the reviewing stand in exactly forty-four minutes, excelling all parade records for this number of men. The division started from Washington Arch at 3:10 p.m. and paraded in massed formation, these solid bodies of men looking extremely effective. By 4:29 p.m. the last man had passed the reviewing stand. The men were in light marching order, wearing packs and steel helmets, and marched with fixed bayonets. They wore, for the most part, the heavy trench shoe. Some of the organizations were at the place of assembly quite early in the day, and it was naturally a weary wait to many until the order to march was given. The men were taken to the parade from Camp Merritt, N.J., and Camp Mills, N.Y. The 2d Engineers only arrived from France on the morning of the parade, but were hurried over to Manhattan in time to take part. Most of the regiments had their own bands with them, but no field pieces, supply wagons, machine guns, etc., which go with a division in the field were in the parade. There were a number of mascots in the parade, one man in the 9th Infantry carrying a kitten on the top of his pack. Many of the men parading on Aug. 9 were replacements, sent into the division to fill the gaps. It is interesting to note that serving with the U.S. Marines which made up a large part of the 2d Division, were some 250 Marines who were furnished from the New York Naval Militia.

From the Reviewing Stand.

Strictly speaking, however, the parade, while bringing out a magnificent body of soldiers, did not demonstrate at the reviewing point the precision of marching of which veteran troops should be capable. In parades before the war organizations vied with each other in preserving unison of step, steadiness, properly sized companies, and other niceties of fine marching. Since the war, troops arriving home, who take part in street parades, do not observe the customary discipline and steadiness. This is doubtless due to the unusual conditions of temptation to relax discipline along the route offered by the public, and to the relief at getting home. The parade of the 2d Division was therefore lacking in the steadiness of oldtime parades, just as these same niceties were lacking in the parades of the 27th and 77th Divisions. In passing the grandstand, not a few officers of the 2d Division recognized friends or relatives on the stand by putting up a hand. Flowers were received by both officers and men, and not a single regiment of any arm marched past the reviewing stand in step. At times it seemed, with so many men in companies out of step, as if the division were marching in route step. The men were not sized in any regiment save one of the Field Artillery outfits, and this formed a notable contrast. The men, however, as a whole preserved commendable discipline in the ranks as they passed the reviewing point, little talking being observed.

The Secretary of War was represented on the reviewing stand at the Public Library by Col. Arthur Woods, and the Secretary of the Navy was represented by Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary. Officers on the reviewing stand included Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N.; Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; Rear Admirals J. D. McDonald and Joseph H. Glennon, U.S.N.; Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, David C. Shanks, John Biddle, W. M. Wright and Harry C. Hale, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. George G. Gately, W. J. Nicholson and C. H. McKinstry, U.S.A.; Commodore Robert P. Forschew and Capt. A. B. Fry, U.S.N.R.F.; Col. P. St. C. Murphy, U.S.M.C.; and Capt. W. G. Reynolds, 23d Inf., U.S.A., who was wounded in France. Mayor Hylan and other city officials, including Police Commissioner Enright, were also on the reviewing stand.

Order of Parade.

The parade passed in the following order:

Police escort.
Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., division commander.
The staff of the General was composed of Capt. Robert L. Nelson, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Addison H. Douglass, Field Art., U.S.A.; Col. H. B. Meyers, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; and Lieut. Col. Hugh Mathews, U.S.M.C. In addition there rode with General Lejeune several officers who had served with his command through some of its hardest engagements, but who had been transferred later to other outfits. Among these officers were Brig. Gen. H. C. Ely, U.S.A., who commanded the 3d Brigade at the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and other offensives; Col. Leroy S. Upton, Inf., U.S.A., who commanded the 9th Infantry at Chateau-Thierry; Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Col. Walter Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A.
Headquarters Troop and Headquarters Detachment.
2d Engineers, Col. Stuart C. Godfrey, U.S.A.
4th Machine Gun Battalion, Major George H. Weems, U.S.A.
4th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and staff, composed of the 5th Regiment of Marines, Col. Harold Snyder, U.S.A.; 6th Regiment of Marines, Col. Harry Lee, and 6th Machine Gun Battalion.
3d Infantry Brigade, Col. H. A. Eaton, U.S.A., commanding, composed of the 9th Infantry, Col. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A.; 23d Infantry, Col. Paul Malone, and 5th Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Field Artillery Brigade, Brig. Gen. Daniel Craig, U.S.A., commanding, composed of the 15th Regiment of Field Artillery, Col. J. R. Davis, U.S.A.; 12th Regiment of Field Artillery, Col.

E. R. W. McCabe, U.S.A., and 17th Regiment of Field Artillery, Col. David McCall, U.S.A.

Train Headquarters, 2d Ammunition Train, 2d Engineer Train, 2d Supply Train, Quartermaster Detachment, 2d Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 2d Mobile Veterinary Section, Motor Transport Corps, 2d Military Police Company, 2d Sanitary Train and Casual Detachment.

The division well won the honor accorded it in New York city, and the only regret is that arrangements could not have been made to have it quartered among the armories for a day or two, in order that its officers and men might be entertained.

History of the Division.

The 2d Division landed in France in August, 1917, spent 137 days in the battle area, within the range of German guns, and was in battle for sixty-six days. According to the latest corrected returns the division sustained a total of 22,230 casualties, which consisted of 4,478 battle deaths, and 17,752 wounded. These figures are from the final report of the Central Records Office, A.E.F., dated June 3, 1919. The division captured 12,026 German prisoners, which is nearly one-fifth of all the prisoners taken by the U.S. Army, and also captured 242 guns, which was one-fourth of the artillery captured by the U.S. Army. The work of the 2d Division accomplished on the battle line from May to Nov. 11, 1918, may be learned from the following complimentary order issued to the division by Major Gen. John A. Lejeune in France on Nov. 11 last:

Headquarters 2d Division (Regular), American Expeditionary Force, France, Nov. 11, 1918.

Order:

1. An armistice between the allied nations and Germany has been signed, and hostilities ceased temporarily at eleven a.m. to-day.
2. It is fitting that the great part played by the 2d Division in bringing about this momentous victory over a redoubtable foe should be recounted at this time.
3. At the end of May the enemy broke through the allied lines on a wide front west of Rheims and reached the Marne near Chateau-Thierry. The safety of Paris and of the allied army itself was at stake. At this critical hour the 2d Division was deployed to meet the foe. It stopped his advance; it drove him back, and it demonstrated for all time that the American is second to none in valor, in endurance, and in the grim and unyielding determination to conquer.
4. Again, on July 18, during the last great enemy offensive, the 2d Division, after a night march of unparalleled difficulty, struck, near Soissons, the flank of the enemy's salient, penetrated his lines, and brought his offensive to a standstill. This was the beginning of the allied offensive, which has continued unceasingly and untiringly until to-day.
5. On Sept. 12 to 15 the American Army fought its first battle in France under American leadership. To the 2d Division was assigned the most difficult and the most important task—the capture of Thiaucourt and the Jaulny-Exammes Ridge. It reached its second day's objective on the first day, drove off the enemy's counter-attacks, and clinched the victory.
6. In the Champagne District, Oct. 2 to 10, it fought beside the 4th French Army. On Oct. 3 it seized the Blanc Mont Ridge, the keystone of the arch of the main German position, advanced beyond the ridge and, although both flanks were unsupported, it held all its gains with the utmost tenacity, inflicting tremendous losses on the enemy. This victory freed Rheims and forced the entire German army between that city and the Argonne Forest to retreat to the Aisne, a distance of thirty kilometers.
7. During the latter part of October the division was ordered to join the 1st American Army for the great attack of Nov. 1. It was given the post of honor and led the advance. It drove through the enemy's fortified lines to a depth of over nine kilometers, seized the heights of Bayonville and destroyed the enemy divisions on its front. On Nov. 3 it advanced to Fosse, and attacked and captured the heights of Vaux. At night it pressed forward through the Forest of Belval by a single road and occupied the ridge near Beaumont. On the night of the 4th it again attacked and advanced its lines to the Meuse. Finally, on the night of the 10th, it forced its way across the Meuse and seized a commanding position on the eastern bank.
8. This superb division of fighting men is unsurpassed in valor, in skill, in endurance, in determination to conquer, and in service to the cause of the Allies.
9. In this great struggle many of our comrades have made the supreme sacrifice for our country, but their heroic spirit dwells in the hearts of the officers and men of the 2d Division.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major Gen., U.S.M.C., Commanding.

U.S. Marines Parade in Washington.

The brigade of Marines which fought in France as a part of the 2d Division of the United States Army were reviewed in Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, by President Wilson from the White House, and received a great ovation. Congress adjourned for two hours in honor of the event and practically all members of the Senate and House were gathered in front of the Capitol building to witness the start of the parade along the flag draped Pennsylvania avenue. After the parade the brigade went to Quantico, Va., where such men as are entitled to honorable discharges received them. This was the last march of the famous brigade.

NAVY LIBRARY NOT TO BE MOVED.

The Public Building Commission, of which Senator Smoot of Utah is chairman, on Aug. 11 rescinded the order filed by Secretary Daniels on June 25 requiring the Navy Department to vacate the space occupied by the Navy library in the State, War and Navy Building. This order was the direct result of facts brought to the attention of the commission and to the friends of the Navy library given in an article in our issue of July 5, page 1548. The article was brought to the attention of many influential Senators and Representatives who had made use of the Navy library and its wealth of historical material, among them Senators Warren and Lodge. The commission, however, saw the logic of the statement that it was wholly unnecessary to go to the expense of \$25,000 to remove the treasures of the library to the new Navy Building in order to make room required temporarily by the State Department for its expanding passport division, and that to take the library from the permanent quarters built especially for its accommodations would endanger its priceless records and rare documents. The commission heard Acting Secretary Roosevelt and Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., who as head of the Navy Historical Section has been placed in charge of the library, on Aug. 11, following which it was announced that the request for removal, which had been approved by Secretary Daniels, had been withdrawn. A compromise was reached, moreover, by which the recent and current books and publications will be installed in library space at the new Navy Building, and the space thus created in the library filled with books and records that have been preserved elsewhere.

The officers of the department and the many professional men of Washington who have made use of the library owe their thanks for the happy consummation of the movement to preserve the library in its splendid quarters and its full usefulness, to Senator Smoot and to Senators Warren and Lodge, the latter being particularly attached to the library for the service it has been to him in his historical writings and because of

his interest in the Navy. That it will be pleasing to the library staff, some of whose members have been engaged in work within its pleasant environment many years, is a certainty, for these library workers have become greatly attached to it and to have been ousted would have been to them like being evicted from an old home. Since Captain Marsh has been in charge the library service has been of the best and the popularity of the institution in the Service and out has grown apace.

HEARING ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Discussion of Field and Staff Duty.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, urged upon the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the importance of continuing the powers and authority of the General Staff as at present when it continued the hearings on the War Department's reorganization bill on Aug. 8. In speaking of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic of the General Staff, General March said: "The creation of this division was the most important thing accomplished during the war. After the plan was drawn up, it was sent to the chiefs of the various staff corps to get their opinion on it. There was some opposition to it on the part of the supply corps, but there had to be a decision, and I made it. I am convinced that the system should not be changed."

There followed a long discussion of the method of rotating officers between field and staff duty. Senator Chamberlain asking the Chief of Staff what provision had been made for getting the officers from the General Staff into contact with field problems and duties from time to time. He also asked whether the bill repealed the "Manchu law." General March replied that ample provision was made for rotation in staff duty. He cited the language of the bill which provides that no officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel shall be assigned to staff duties that take him away from the branch in which he is commissioned for more than four out of any six years. He said that no means were being taken to repeal the provisions of the Manchu law. The Chief of Staff made a vigorous protest against any plan that looked toward the establishment of a permanent General Staff. He said: "Before the hearings on Army reorganization are at an end you will be called upon to make the General Staff a permanent body. This plan was prepared overseas, and it will be pressed strongly. The War Department is opposed to it, and I hope you won't adopt it. It would be a bad thing to have a bureaucracy established. We must have the detail system."

General March then discussed the chief features of the bill aside from the universal training provisions. He spoke first of the five new corps established. The first of these, the Department of Finance, he said, would permit the Army to install the budget system, which would be an aid in obtaining appropriations and in financing the Army. A long discussion of the need for separate Transportation and Motor Transport Corps followed, during which General March explained that the need for the Transportation Corps would be apparent on the basis of an Army of 576,000 men with an additional 600,000 men who would be in training each year. Both internal transportation and shipping facilities, in operating lines to and from outlying territories, he said, would be in great demand even in peace times under such a program. In speaking of the strength of the Air Service, as proposed in the bill, the Chief of Staff pointed out that the 25,000 officers and men asked for would be slightly larger in proportion to the total size of the Army than the proportion existing between the Air Service abroad and the whole A.E.F. and slightly smaller than the entire Air Service and the entire Army at the time of the signing of the armistice. It would be approximately the same in proportion to the size of the Army as that of the Allies.

"While recognizing the great field of work which lies ahead of the Air Service and admitting its urgent needs for proper development," said General March, "the War Plans Division does not believe that special consideration should be accorded to the Service in making a reapportionment at the expense of the other arms." Establishment of a separate department of aeronautics was opposed by the Chief of Staff, who said it would be "very unfortunate to take control over military aviators from the War Department."

Chemical Warfare Service.

Senator Chamberlain again opened a discussion of the merits of the War Department's plan of merging the Chemical Warfare Service with the Corps of Engineers. General March said, in reply to the question as to why not maintain it as a separate branch: "The War Department believes that gas warfare should be abolished."

"In that," replied the Oregon Senator, "I agree with you, but the questions is, will it be?"

General March said: "Our theory is that instead of continuing a staff corps in time of peace the gas service must necessarily be an organization of students along chemical lines. Why should it be necessary to organize a large corps to carry on this research work? We can't go out and shoot off gas shells into the air to test our experiments. What we do must be done in the laboratory. Before I left France, I saw 194 children brought in from ten miles behind the lines who had their lungs eaten out by this gas. We can't do that kind of thing."

"With that view I am in perfect agreement," replied Senator Chamberlain, "but I think that the work of the Service can be better accomplished as a separate corps."

General March then went through the entire bill, merely reading its provisions and interpreting the changes in language. He spoke particularly of the three-year enlistment period without any reserve obligation. He said that the majority of the men now being recruited into the Army prefer the three-year enlistment. The reason for doing away with the Regular Army Reserve, General March said, was that it was the War Department's opinion that the institution of a system of universal training would obviate the necessity of continuing the Reserve.

MONUMENT TO AMERICAN TROOPS.

President Poincaré, on Sept. 6, is to lay the first stone of the monument to be erected in commemoration of the arrival of American troops in France in the Great War. The date is particularly appropriate in view of the fact that this is the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. The monument, which is to be erected at Points de Grave, near Bordeaux, will be near the spot from which Lafayette sailed for the United States in 1777. If General Pershing has not left France for home by Sept. 6 he is expected to attend the ceremony. Marshal Foch and other high French army officers are to be present.

REPORT OF AMERICAN AVIATION MISSION.

Secretary Baker Publishes Report.

Secretary Baker made public on Aug. 13 the report submitted to him by the American Aviation Mission of which Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell was chairman, the Service members of which included Capt. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., Col. Halsey Dunwoody, Air Service, and Lieut. Col. James A. Blair, General Staff, U.S.A. The report is made up of a statement by Mr. Baker, the report of the mission, and two memorandums signed by Captain Mustin in which he makes reservations that would keep the control of naval aviation entirely under the Navy. The report itself is divided into the introductory part, a section devoted to "Commercial Development," and a final one to "Technical Development," each section having its own recommendations.

In his introduction Mr. Baker compliments the members of the mission on the thoroughness with which the foreign field has been studied and says:

"The importance of aircraft as a military arm is obviously so great that we must leave nothing undone both to develop the art in its scientific and practical aspects and to provide facilities for rapid quantity production in the event of emergency. From these considerations it is clear that the ingenuity and ability of American engineers and inventors must be co-ordinated and our national effort freed from wastefulness and duplication. The mission has, in my judgment, gone too far in suggesting a single centralized air service. Army and Navy aviators are specialists in the art, both the airplanes and the pilots needed are of a different type from those needed in civil undertakings. The pilots particularly need to be trained upon a different theory. Military pilots are trained to fight singly or in formation, and to operate in co-ordination with other branches of the military service, so that their training must be military. Their own efficiency and that of the other branches of the Service depend upon the most intense and constant associated training, and a separation of the Air Service from the Army or the Navy would require co-ordination of their activities in time of war, whereas effectiveness in military operation rests upon the concentration and singleness of authority, command and purpose.

"The point emphasized by the mission is the importance of maintaining adequate production facilities in this country. This it is believed can be brought about best by the establishment of a Government agency which will lay down the necessary rules, national and international, for aircraft operation, prevent discouraging lack of uniformity in state regulation and generally stimulate private and public enterprise in perfecting and using commercially this mode of transportation, and by centralizing the placing of orders on government account so as to have the incidental effect of making them contribute to the maintenance of aircraft production as an industry. It is not proposed, as I understand it, that great appropriations of public funds should be made for the establishment of uneconomic commercial air service routes, but obviously an extension of our air mail service could be made, and it could be further extended as the perfection of machine advances and their reliability of service is more and more established. Such encouragement as the Government may find it wise to give can be accomplished without sacrificing the science of military aeronautics. The Joint Board of the Army and Navy is already eliminating duplication and producing co-operation in developing the air service of those departments, and should Congress decide to extend its aid to the commercial development of aircraft, complete co-operation will be easy in all matters of invention, design and production where the different aspects of the problem meet on a common ground."

After a brief summary of the work in France, Italy and England, the report states that the mission "desires to emphasize the universal opinion of its members that immediate action is necessary to safeguard the air interests of the United States, to preserve for the Government some benefit of the great aviation expenditures made during the period of the war, and to prevent a vitally necessary industry from entirely disappearing. Ninety per cent. of the industry created during the war has been liquidated. Unless some definite policy is adopted by the Government, it is inevitable that the remaining ten per cent. will also disappear." With a view to establishing some fixed policy which will save the aircraft situation in the United States, the mission recommends: "The concentration of the air activities of the United States, military, naval and civilian, within the direction of a single Government agency created for the purpose, co-equal in importance with the Departments of War, Navy and of Commerce, to be called in this report, for purposes of identification, the National Air Service."

Future of Aviation Abroad.

To illustrate the views held as to the future of aviation abroad, the report gives in full copies of a letter sent by Premier Clemenceau to President Wilson urging the immediate consideration of aviation matters in connection with the Peace Conference, the second suggesting the creation of a separate department of aeronautics by the French government. The report adds: "Even before the report of this mission can be given consideration, a step similar to that proposed by France will have been taken by Italy. Here, however, the Department of Aeronautics is being placed under the Ministry of Transportation, a make-shift arrangement frankly acknowledged transitory and immediately possible without the legislation needed to create the clearly foreseen ultimate—the Italian Ministry of Air. England more than two years ago began the co-ordination of her aircraft activities—an effort which has resulted in placing her well in the lead in practically every phase of aerial development and which has resulted in bringing her months ago to the establishment of a Ministry of Air, co-equal with her Ministries of War and of the Navy. That the present ministries both for war and for air are centered in the same individual has no significance other than that of momentary expediency."

The mission has come to the conclusions that Italy, France and England fully realize the importance of aircraft; that "Great Britain has come to consider the dominance of the air as at least of equal importance with that of the sea." Also "that any future war will inevitably open with great aerial activity far in advance of contact either upon land or sea, and that victory cannot but incline to that belligerent able to first achieve and later maintain its supremacy in the air. That for economic reasons, no nation can hope in time of peace, to maintain air forces adequate to its defensive need except through the creation of a great reserve in personnel, material and producing industry through the encouragement of Civil Aeronautics. Commercial aviation and transportation development must be made to

carry the financial load. That no sudden creation of aerial equipment to meet a national emergency already at hand is possible."

That army and navy officers abroad apparently hold much the same opinion as do the officers of these Services in the United States is shown by these conclusions from the report: "That in England, France and Italy sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of the centralization of aircraft development under one authoritative head. Difference of opinion has been encountered only in the matter of army and navy personnel and in the question of the independent fighting force. England holds the initiative and is building her Royal Air Force co-equal with the army and navy. France and Italy follow England's lead, but seem inclined to leave questions of operating personnel for the present to War and Navy Departments, and to debate the need of an independent fighting air service. In all cases, forces operating in conjunction with military and naval units, function under the Military or Naval High Commands."

General Recommendations.

The mission makes the following recommendations in its report:—

"The concentration of the air activities of the United States, civilian, naval and military, within the direction of a single governmental agency, created for the purpose co-equal in importance and in representation with the Departments of the War, Navy and of Commerce. That the agency thus created be charged with full responsibility for placing and maintaining our country in the front rank among nations, in the development and utilization of aircraft for the national security, and in the advancement of the civil aerial transportation and communication arts. That this governmental organization be formed in general as follows:

"A civilian secretary for air. An assistant secretary, a civilian, responsible directly to the Secretary for Air, for the management and operation of the department. Five or more divisional heads acting as chief of the sub-departments of (a) Civil Aeronautics, (b) Military Aeronautics, (c) Naval Aeronautics, (d) Supply and Research, (e) Finance, etc. An Air Council, advisory in character, which shall be constituted by the Secretary of Air, including the Assistant Secretary of Air, the chiefs of the several sub-departments, and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable."

The report also recommends the establishment of governmental institutions of education and training, including an air college, all open alike under proper restriction, to military, civilian and naval personnel. Such curricula and such arrangement of promotion in the National Air Service, and such assignment and pay as to insure to the young man an attractive career whether he elects to remain permanently in the "National Air Service" or return to Army or Navy, or to civil life. The adoption of a system whereby Army, Navy and civil personnel can be circulated in proper proportion through the National Air Service. This personnel would, unless permanently assigned to air work, be automatically returned to the military and naval sources, or to civil life as an Air Service Reserve after the educational and service periods in the National Air Service have expired.

The report declares: "All international relations touching aerial matters fall naturally within the jurisdiction of the Secretary for Air. All responsibility for the supply of aircraft material and equipment of all kinds, and for the training of personnel for all branches of the Service, is, in accordance with these recommendations of the mission, placed with the Secretary for Air. As some twenty-seven thousand items are involved in the equipment and maintenance of each air squadron on active duty, the need for a single responsible direction seems undebatable. Under this plan of organization here recommended, all squadrons and all equipment assigned by the National Air Service to meet the stated requirements of the Military and Naval Establishments, pass automatically under Army and Navy command. Under National Air Service operational direction, remain only those independent projects unrelated to the activities of the military and naval fighting fronts and such personnel and equipment as forms a surplus to the needs of the sea and land fighting arms."

Captain Mustin's Memorandums.

The sections of the report devoted to commercial and technical development make extensive recommendations for this phase of aviation. Of Captain Mustin's two memorandums we give the first in full, the second being the same in spirit, but only devoted to the report of the development committee, his reservation in this case being, "provided that nothing in the organization of the proposed Air Department shall restrict the Navy in maintenance of organization and facilities for aviation in all its technical aspects." His first memorandum reads:

"I. I concur with the report of the Organization Committee of the American Aviation Mission, to which I have affixed my signature, with the following reservations:

"(a) Provided that the personnel employed in naval aviation operations shall be composed exclusively of officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Aviation Reserve, and where required for shore establishments, of civilians under the employ of the Navy.

"(b) Provided that all advanced training of naval aviation personnel, excepting advanced aviation engineering courses, shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Navy.

"(c) Provided that when officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps or Naval Aviation Reserve are detailed for duty with the proposed Air Department, they shall retain their naval or Marine Corps ranks and ratings.

"(d) Provided that administration and operation of all naval aviation forces shall be under the direct control of the Navy.

"(e) It is recommended that the question of including in the proposed Air Department an offensive air force independent of the Army and Navy be left open, pending further investigation of this subject; and that the subject be investigated without delay by the mission in conference with Army and Navy representatives, who have made a special study of military and naval strategy."

HOSPITAL EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Although the population of Army hospitals in which reconstruction work has been carried on for wounded soldiers has materially decreased during the past few months, the number of individual patients enrolled in the educational services of these hospitals has not decreased in the same proportion. This is evident in figures of the report to the Surgeon General, the data for June showing that forty-seven per cent. of the patients in hospitals were enrolled in educational classes. Such

a showing is of special significance, since seventeen hospitals included were preparing to close. In many instances the staff of the educational service had left the hospital on or before June 15 and in each instance the work was handicapped by staff reduction. The educational staff for June in the thirty-eight hospitals submitting reports shows a slight decrease of 152 over that for May, when the staffs totalled 2,385. Work with textiles, including knitting, weaving, etc., was the most popular of the ward work courses, with 8,145 enrolled, while the technical courses in shop and trades drew the largest number outside the wards, with a total of 7,183. There were 55,554 patients in Army hospitals in June.

CUT OF OFFICER PERSONNEL POSTPONED?

Secretary Baker Asks for Change in Bill.

The Secretary of War has informed the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs that it will be impossible for the War Department to reduce its commissioned personnel to the figures set by the National Defense Act by Sept. 30. The committees have therefore been requested to change the wording of the bill now pending which would authorize the retention in service of 18,000 officers during the current fiscal year so that the limit would be set after Oct. 30 instead of Sept. 30. The bill, which has passed the Senate and is now on the House calendar, was written at the request of the War Department at a time when Secretary Baker thought it would be possible to reduce the total number of officers in the Army to 18,000 by Sept. 30. The letter informs the members of the committees, however, that "reports from the chiefs of corps and departments most affected show that the reduction from 40,000 officers now in the Service to 18,000 cannot, without risk of serious loss to the Government, be effected earlier than Oct. 30." It is requested that the latter date be substituted for Sept. 30 in this bill and in any others that may be designed to produce the same result.

In accordance with a request from the Chief of Staff, Chairman Kahn, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has offered an amendment to H.R. 7878, which provides for the maintenance of 18,000 officers during the current fiscal year, to change the date after which the total number of officers shall not exceed 18,000 to Oct. 30 rather than Sept. 30, as included in the bill which passed the Senate and was reported favorably to the House by the Military Affairs Committee. This request was made by General March in a letter written to Mr. Kahn on Aug. 6. In reply, the committee chairman said that he would offer an amendment on the lines suggested by the Chief of Staff.

The postponement of the date on which all emergency officers are to be discharged from the Army will afford relief to a large number of officers who have been expecting to be forced out with little notice. No change in policy with regard to declaring officers surplus has been announced by the War Department. The difficulty which faces the Department is that it is impossible to relieve all emergency officers by the specified time because of the fact that many of them are not yet surplus, and they will not become surplus for a long time to come if the best interests of the Government are to be served.

Comment on the failure of action on the bill authorizing the temporary retention of 18,000 officers brought forth the statement at the Capitol that the Secretary of War had admitted that he already had the authority to retain a sufficient number of officers. This fact was cited as a possible cause for the delay of passage of the measure. In a hearing on July 22, Mr. Greene asked: "Even though when we arrive at the date of Sept. 30 you find it impossible to get down to the lowest average to meet the appropriation, but find a necessity for continuing the emergency men, can you take the authority of that power the executive has to continue such men as you may need and then bring in a supplemental deficiency estimate?"

To this question, Mr. Baker's reply was: "Clearly." "So that you are not really handicapped," continued Mr. Greene, "by any failure of legislation, as the law, regardless of the appropriation, authorizes the executive to employ men and obligates Congress to pay them?"

The Secretary replied: "Yes, the embarrassment there is the creation of a deficiency, which I am very anxious to avoid if possible."

"It is not a positive obstacle to the employment of the men?" asked the Congressman.

"No," answered Mr. Baker.

Congress Believes Secretary Has Power.

In view of these statements, it is clearly within the power of the Secretary of War to further amend Circular 350, providing for the discharge of all temporary officers by Sept. 30 if necessary, in order to maintain not only sufficient commissioned personnel to care for and dispose of Government property, but also, to efficiently officer the new staff corps created by Congress. The fact that such a program would entail the submission of a deficiency estimate of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 should not be sufficient to deter the Secretary of War from following this course which he has definitely informed Congress is the only one consistent with the best interests of the Government. Even though the Army is cut to 225,000 men, there will be a big deficiency item. Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of Finance of the War Department, as stated on page 1565 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 12, prepared figures which he submitted to the conferees on the Army bill showing that with the appropriation measure standing as it was passed there would be a deficiency of approximately \$58,000,000 for the item "Pay of the Army." There is no possibility, therefore, of Secretary Baker's being able to avoid assuming the responsibility of submitting a deficiency estimate. The embarrassment that would exist upon the submission of such an estimate, and which the Secretary says he is anxious to avoid, already exists.

GIFT OF \$20,000 FROM SOLDIERS.

Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., has sent to Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, president of the Woman's Army and Navy League, and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, president of the Army Relief Society, checks for \$10,000 each, being gifts to these societies from Merritt Hall, the soldiers' club at Camp Merritt, N.J. This club was established by Mrs. Wesley Merritt as a memorial to her husband, after whom the camp in which it is located is named. The club has been directed from its inception by Major John T. Axton, chaplain of the Port of Embarkation, and has not only provided club life for enlisted men at nominal cost, and many features entirely free, but has been very successful from a financial standpoint. Those who had the surplus funds in charge selected the two Army agencies working among the enlisted men and their families to be the beneficiaries.

TREATMENT OF THE REGULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading the different orders and proposals coming from Washington and other sources, I am forced to the conclusion that the desire of some of our friends to "smash the Regular Army" is being accomplished. The recent order taking from us the right to appear in any but the service and white uniforms in time of peace is a direct blow at the dignity of the officer. It cannot help but be hurtful to make an officer wear his working clothes on all occasions. They now propose to take from us the right to promotion as a reward for faithful, efficient service and make us dependent on "boot lick" for getting ahead. Where the civilian who feels himself neglected in the matter of promotion can quit and carry on his work with some other employer, we must grin and bear it or give up our profession. If the old high standards for appointment of second lieutenants be maintained and the Service be made attractive for young men of ability and ambition, the necessity for elimination of the unfit can be taken care of by existing law and regulations.

It is proposed by some to make us live out of the post, thus breaking the close connection with our work which has been of such benefit in the past. The course at West Point is to be shortened, thus depriving the Service of this source of well trained young officers. The state-controlled Militia is to be re-established with even greater influence. I served over four years with the state forces before entering the Regular Army and I believe I am qualified to state that the state-controlled Militia is not a satisfactory refuge in time of great need. The men are of the highest type, but they would have to be supermen to make good soldiers with such a system. In the meantime we are refused an increase in pay even partly commensurate with the increased cost of living.

I do not think that I am unduly pessimistic when I say that the policy toward the Regular must be changed if we are to obtain the young men for officers of the high order of intelligence and ambition necessary to carry on the traditions of the Service as they were handed to me. What has the Regular done to merit such treatment? When the state of our unpreparedness of 1916 is considered beside our achievements of 1917 and 1918 I cannot see how anyone can deny that, without our trained officers and men of the Regular Army, we would have faced a task of almost impossible magnitude. This is no reflection upon our partners in the task. They had all the ardor and patriotism needed, but the knowledge of the Regular, gained through theory and practice, was a vital factor. Neither could go far without the other.

Let us hope that a way will be found to give us adequate pay and proper uniforms and keep us from "boot lick" promotion and some day we may be recognized for what we are, professional men in a highly specialized and arduous profession, a profession which we can only practice in one place, the Army, and that we are therefore more anxious that our rights to promotion in that profession be protected against politics.

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

Department Views Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department views on selection hold that that process "will certainly exclude the unfit." Exclude them from what? Not from the Army. Because even in the Navy it appears "that the unfit are not retired from active service until they reach a certain age," etc. It is also stated that "one of the strongest arguments in favor of promotion by selection is that it gives an effective means of eliminating the unfit from promotion." But to eliminate them from promotion and let them stay on active duty is a weak policy and almost fatal to real efficiency; namely, the efficiency of the Service. Be it understood, if we are to keep as our ideal the efficiency of a favored few and not the efficiency of the Army, then we are unprofitable servants. Better leave things bad as they are than to meddle in this way and make them worse.

The difficulties of elimination are made an excuse for weakly abandoning a good system. "The public is generous and forgiving." Therefore we expect it to forgive us for clogging the Service with the unfit because we are afraid to eliminate them. "The inefficient will be merely passed over." A fine experience truly for them and for the Service which has to harbor them! "Only the excellence of the officers selected will have to be shown, not the deficiency." The former is the easier. Ask the members of the Navy boards. "Everyone admits that the inefficient should be eliminated."

We should adopt a method which promises success. Exactly. But we are afraid to do it, aren't we?

Certainly the Army is not kept on foot to reward any particular individual however meritorious, except so far as a system of rewards may be used to foster morale. To constantly pass over hundreds and reward a few will destroy morale. What will become of all the battalions and regiments commanded by "the inefficient" effectively passed over and left in the Service? First we are told that the personal interests of the unfit must not stand in the way of the promotion of the "ambitious." In the very next breath we hear that to discharge or retire the inefficient "will work a serious hardship on the officers eliminated and their families." Such vacillation, such "tip-toeing," will never give us a rational system of promotion.

E. P. PENDLETON, Colonel, U.S.A.

PAY OF NAVY RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is to be hoped, when the contemplated advance in the pay of the enlisted men of the Navy takes place, that the interests of the men on the retired list will be looked out for in the bill; and that such advance must come cannot be doubted when we consider the increase of wages in every walk of life and especially those of seafaring men in the merchant service.

The men upon the retired list are still in the Navy; they are subject to Naval Regulations; they are still carried on the pay rolls; they are liable to be called back at any time; then why should they not receive the benefit of better pay? Some of them were retired ten years ago and are positively starving to-day on pensions which were all right formerly, but with the present advance in prices they are totally inadequate.

So it is to be hoped in case of any increase in naval pay that the bill will be so formulated that the old men

on the retired list, who have served honorably and faithfully for thirty years, will also receive some benefit and have their pensions graded according to the new schedule.

R. C. B.

A MACHINE GUN CORPS SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The machine gun course as taught at the Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, by officers of the U.S. Army in the fall of 1917, and later by officers of the British army for the balance of the course, led us to believe that to the machine gun officer precedence was given for proper disposition of his guns. Many officers who are graduates of the course proceeded to carry out these instructions only to be met by an Infantry officer of higher rank who did not approve of such action. Now this Infantry officer has had no training along machine gun work and knows nothing about the limitations and possibilities of this weapon. But he is permitted because of his higher rank to dictate a game he knows nothing about.

Many Infantry officers do not stop to consider the enormous expenditure of ammunition with machine guns. They will say that any kind of man is fit to carry ammunition for machine guns, which is wrong because it takes a trained man to do even that, if the machine gun organization is to continue in existence during action, no matter how well the positions have been selected. One man can easily be the undoing of a machine gun section or platoon because he is not trained in that kind of work and does not realize the importance of a good machine gun position.

The training of all officers in machine gun work is essential to good co-ordination between all branches of combat forces. The selection of machine gun officers is of equal importance. During the Army's activities in the spring and summer of 1918 quite a number of officers who knew absolutely nothing about machine gun work were assigned to machine gun organizations, at a time when it was especially essential that they be qualified officers in that game.

A separate and distinct machine gun corps seems to be the correct solution, giving to the machine gun officer full authority in all the work pertaining to his branch of the Service.

H. H. BARNHART, Capt., 100th M.G. Bn.

ADVANCEMENT FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There seems to be a disposition on the part of Congress to give heed to the claims of retired officers for relief in the matter of advancement for services during the war, but the multiplicity of bills suggested put the committees in the position of feeling that something fair and just to all concerned should be agreed upon before there is action. That some legislation is needed is freely admitted.

The cases of two valuable officers illustrate the need of relief. One is a school man of great ability, initiative and breadth of vision. He has fitted hundreds of young men for commissions during the war at the officers' training camps, and is the author of text-books used throughout the Service. Had he been on the active list he would have been a colonel two years ago, but as it is he remains a captain with pay insufficient to support himself, much less his family, yet his time is wholly taken up with Government work. The other case is a major of ten years' standing, who has commanded and trained a regiment of officer candidates during the war, and has performed valuable inspection duty. His responsibilities have frequently been those of a general officer, but no advancement has been given him. His business in civil life has been ruined, and he has not received from the Government sufficient to support his family or himself on the kind of duty engaged. The above are typical cases that could be multiplied a hundred-fold.

If those interested believe the following bill to cover what is needed, and will so indicate to their representatives in Congress, it is believed no serious obstacles will be raised to its enactment:

"Provided, that any officer on the retired list of the Army who has been on active duty for a period of one year or more during the war with Germany, shall be advanced one grade on the retired list."

ARMY.

NON-COMS. WHO RETURNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The retired non-com. officers who came back into service to act as commissioned officers certainly deserve recognition when they again revert to the status of retired enlisted men. But there is another class of non-com. officers who also responded to the call of the President and offered their services, not as commissioned officers, but in their own respective grades, as ordnance sergeant, Q.M. sergeant, etc., who served with as much fidelity and loyalty. They were invited to return to active duty either in their own grade or in a higher capacity, and some preferred to return in their own grade. I was one of the latter. When I received my letter I returned it with endorsement to the effect that I considered myself more valuable to the Government doing duty in my own grade, owing to the fact that I had been an ordnance sergeant for eleven years before retirement. I considered only one thing and that was to help the U.S. Government in the hour of need.

It is not possible that I was the only man of the retired list serving without a commission. There must be others who were imbued with the same spirit. Why, then, could not some Senator, perhaps Senator Poinsett, introduce a bill to favor these retired non-com. officers when they have to return to retired life at \$67.50? Those who served honestly and faithfully during this war, but did not hold a commission might be returned to the retired list in their own respective grade but with the pay of a master electrician. This would not only give us a chance to take proper care of our families, but it would also cover the matter of rank held during the war. Those who had held a commission would receive first lieutenant's (officer's) pay, and those who had not held a commission would receive master electrician's (enlisted men's) pay.

OLD SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERAN.

PLEA FOR TEMPORARY OFFICERS, U.S.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why are temporary officers of the Regular Navy given such scant consideration in the matter of discharge from the Service, and at the same time nearly 23,000 officers of the Naval Reserve Force are released by the Navy Department? The Regulars' requests are either ignored altogether or they are informed that their resignations have been received and placed on file and that is as far as the matter goes. Because an officer has U.S.N. tacked on to his rank, does that mean that he must undergo an indefinite involuntary servitude?

There are to-day, I am sure, many temporary officers of the Regular Navy who greatly desire to return to civil life and are being held in the Service very much against their will. It would be interesting to know just how many officers of the Regular Navy have been able to have their resignations accepted, also their length of service. I do not believe that in this matter (as many other things also) the Regular is getting a square deal. It seems to me that the Navy Department should take some action and remedy this state of affairs.

In my own case I submitted my first resignation within a week after the signing of the armistice and received a reply March 29 informing me that it had been placed on file. (They are, I suppose, still filing on it.) As I have never heard anything further regarding it.) To the second resignation I have never received any reply at all, yet both resignations were approved of by my then commanding officer.

WARRANT MACHINIST.

[One reason may be that the law requires the Reserve officer to serve only for the war emergency, while the law permits the temporary officer to be retained in the Service for six months after the emergency.—EDITOR.]

FORMER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that orders have been received directing the discharge of all temporary officers on or before Sept. 30, these questions arise: What is going to be done with the former non-commissioned officers now holding temporary commissions? What is the policy of the War Department in regard to the future of these men? Does the War Department contemplate asking Congress to enact any legislation in their behalf?

Surely, it is not necessary to remind the Congress and the War Department of the humiliating position these men will occupy on return to their old grades. Reduced in pay, reduced in rank, in many cases junior to men who never held a commission and to whom they always previously had been senior, denied the family allowances given to the men who replaced them while they served under commissions, compelled to live on a rate of pay established in 1908, while the whole country is now seething with discontent with rates of pay fixed within the present year, they see the Government recommending, and Congress prepared to appropriate, hundreds of millions of dollars for the purchase of farms to be given as a reward to men of only a few months' service, while no action is being taken to better the condition, looking to the welfare and contentment of the old, tried and highly efficient non-commissioned officers with years of faithful service in various campaigns, in field and camp, to their credit.

If the War Department does not intend to take any action towards bettering the condition of these men that fact ought to be made known so as to give them an opportunity, on their discharge from commission, of looking elsewhere for employment, where their services may be more appreciated.

ANXIOUS.

COAST ARTILLERY PERSONNEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The figures in your issue of July 12 showing that the Coast Artillery had on the first of June 1,404 officers to fill the 1,201 grades established by the National Defense Act are a bit misleading. That act allots the Coast Artillery Corps 1,201 officers, exclusive of those on the Detached Officers' List or detailed to the staff departments. Our quota on the D.O.L. is supposed to be 200. Our staff details average, in peace time, about 150. Therefore the act allots us, as our peace time strength, about 1,550 officers. We have, according to your figures, only 1,404 officers to fill 1,550 positions.

And the situation is worse than that, for our regulars are resigning at a rate of over forty a month, estimated from the published orders. At that rate, we shall have on the 30th of September 1,284 officers to fill 1,550 positions. Thus the effect of the reduction of the Army to peace time strength will be to reduce our corps way below peace time strength. Our peculiar situation ought to be given publicity.

Fortunately, there is at least one member of Congress who takes an intelligent interest in the welfare of the C.A.C. Witness the bill, S. 2434, introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts. This bill appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 19, page 1600. This bill may or may not be just the thing to meet the crisis, but, at least, it will call attention to the need of immediate legislation to save the C.A.C.

TIMOTHY, C.A.

BACHELOR DEGREE FOR NAVY SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why should not the U.S. Naval Academy be granted the authority to give bachelor degrees to its graduates? The requirements for admission are higher than those usually asked by colleges and universities. I am sure that seventy-five per cent. of those who enter colleges would fail to pass the mental test for admission to Annapolis. The strenuous life of study and physical training of the four years of the course at Annapolis has really no counterpart in the four years of college work of the average civilian university. The midshipman actually does more academic work (work that would entitle one to a bachelor's degree in a university) than the average college student. Records will show that many who fail to get into the Naval Academy or failed after entrance have had no difficulty in competing for a college degree.

While the possession of a degree does not add to one's knowledge it is often the most tangible evidence of the possession of knowledge. It would add prestige to those who stay in the Service, and it would be a help to those who go back to civil life.

If the Government should decide that it was reasonable and right to grant degrees to future graduates of the Academy it would be right to do the same to the living graduates of the past.

C. A. EARLE.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Comdrs. (T) Thomas F. DeF. Harris and Frank T. Watrous, Supply Corps, U.S.N., recently selected for promotion to this grade, hold rank as follows: Commander Harris from April 23, 1919, to fill vacancy as a result of the retirement of Capt. H. A. Dent; Commander Watrous from May 2, 1919, to fill vacancy as result of death of Comdr. J. R. Sanford.

Navy Medical Corps.

The date of promotion of officers of the Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, recommended by the Board on Selection which met in July are as follows:

For permanent captain—Raymond Spear, Feb. 8, 1919, to fill vacancy caused by the retirement of Capt. A. R. Wentworth; John B. Dennis, March 11, 1919, to fill the vacancy caused by death of Capt. S. G. Evans; Eugene J. Grow and Frank E. McCullough, July 1, 1919, to fill vacancies as the result of distribution that date; Granville L. Angeny, Dec. 28, 1919, to fill the vacancy which will result by retirement of Capt. Philip Leach.

For temporary captain—Herbert O. Shiffert, Feb. 8, 1919, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Capt. A. R. Wentworth; John H. Iden, March 11, 1919, to fill the vacancy due to the death of Capt. S. G. Evans; Archibald M. Fauntleroy, Dec. 28, 1919, as a result of retirement of Capt. Philip Leach.

For permanent commander—Winfield S. Pugh, jr., March 11, 1919, as a result of the death of Captain Evans; James E. Gill, June 6, 1919, as a result of the retirement of Comdr. F. M. Farlong; Robert E. Stoops, Henry A. May, William A. Angwin, Frederick E. Porter and Paul T. Deszes, July 1, 1919, as a result of the distribution that date; Norman T. McLean, Dec. 28, 1919, as a result of the retirement of Captain Leach. The vacancy in permanent grade of commander, Feb. 8, 1919, as a result of the retirement of Capt. A. R. Wentworth, has been filled by the promotion of H. W. Smith, who was previously recommended.

For temporary commander—Howson W. Cole, jr., Feb. 8, 1919, as a result of the retirement of Captain Wentworth; Abraham H. Allen, March 11, 1919, as a result of the death of Captain Evans; Earl P. Huff, June 6, 1919, as a result of the retirement of Commander Farlong.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral William George Buehler, U.S.N., retired, who served in the Navy as an engineer officer for over forty years, died in Haverford, Pa., on Aug. 10, 1919. He was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1837, and originally entered the Navy in 1857, when he was appointed a third assistant engineer and was assigned to the frigate Niagara. He subsequently served in the Michigan, during 1859-60, and from 1861 until 1870 he was in the sloop Narragansett, the steamer Arcostock, of the North Atlantic and West Gulf Squadron, the Gale of the West Gulf Squadron, the Suwanee, of the Pacific Fleet, and was also on duty at Philadelphia and League Island, Pa. He reached the grade of chief engineer in 1863. From 1870 to 1888 Admiral Buehler served in the Terror, Franklin and Ticonderoga, of the North Atlantic Station, in the Brooklyn, of the South Atlantic Station, in the Plymouth, of the North Atlantic Station, and in the Pensacola, of the European Station. He was also a member of the Board of Examiners and was on special duty at Philadelphia during the last mentioned period. He was subsequently a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, of the Naval Examining Board, and of the Naval Training Board to December, 1894. After that date he was chief engineer of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. In 1899 he was transferred from the Engineer Corps, in which he had served over forty years, to the line as a captain on the active list. He was retired from active service for age March 20, 1899, with the rank of rear admiral after a most creditable record.

Of the late Capt. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., whose death at Amkirk, Kirkwall, Scotland, on Aug. 4, 1919, we announced in our issue of Aug. 9, 1919, a correspondent writes: "Captain Bulmer was a gallant officer and a gentleman with a host of friends who will mourn him deeply. He had more sea service than any officer of his grade in the Service, besides being the youngest man in the class of 1894, U.S.N.A. His death robs the Navy of one of its brightest, most conscientious and efficient officers. Interment and funeral plans will be made upon the arrival of the body from Scotland, but the funeral will probably be in Washington. He married Miss Anita Tyler Poor, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Poor, formerly Miss Cornelia T. Longstreet, of Syracuse, N.Y., and the late Charles H. Poor, son of Admiral Charles Poor, U.S.N., on March 7, 1905, in Washington. Mrs. Bulmer and daughter, Miss Anita Poor Bulmer, who reside at 1302 18th street, Washington, survive him. He is also survived by three brothers, Capt. Bayard T. Bulmer, U.S.N.; Bruce Bulmer, of Reno, Nev., and Halbert Bulmer, of Virginia City, and his parents. Mrs. Bulmer is the sister of Capt. Charles L. Poor, U.S.N.R.F., of New Orleans, and a graduate of the Naval Academy, 1896, and of Mrs. Marion Maus, wife of Brig. Gen. M. L. Maus, U.S.A., retired."

Col. John S. Battle, Inf., U.S.A., whose death we briefly announced in our issue of Aug. 9, page 1698, died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1919, from pneumonia, following an operation. His remains were buried with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery, July 30. Among the members of the family attending the funeral were Brig. Gen. William C. Rivers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rivers, who was Miss Mary Dancy Battle, a sister of Colonel Battle; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. K. Cowan, of Whitehorn, Va., the latter formerly Miss Maude Battle; another sister, and Col. William S. Battle, of Roanoke, Va. Col. Marion S. Battle, U.S.A., another brother, sailed recently for home from France. The deceased officer had only recently returned from service in France, and while suffering from the rigors of service at the front, his condition was not considered serious.

Comdr. Guy W. S. Castle, U.S.N., commander of the U.S. transport Martha Washington, died aboard his ship at Brest, France, Aug. 13, 1919. He was born in Wisconsin Feb. 8, 1879, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy May 20, 1897. Commander Castle was the holder of a Medal of Honor, awarded for extraordinary heroism and distinguished conduct. Commander Castle reached the grade of commander in 1917, and was assigned to command the transport Martha Washington on Nov. 22, 1918. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet A. B. Castle, and two sons, John Bayne and Guy

Wilkinson Castle, who reside at 913 S street, Washington, D.C. In addition to his sea duty he has served in the Bureau of Navigation, and in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He was in command of a battalion of seamen at Vera Cruz in 1914, and it was for heroism and distinguished service on this duty, that he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Ex-Lieut. John N. Golding, 71st N.G.N.Y., died in New York city of pneumonia on Aug. 10, 1919. He was prominent in real estate circles. Among the organizations Mr. Golding was a member of were the Army and Navy Club, the New York Yacht Club, New York Athletic Club and the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment. He enlisted in the National Guard in 1881, and served until 1890. When he resigned he was a first lieutenant. Mr. Golding leaves a widow, Mrs. Mabel C. Golding; two sons, Robert N. and John N. Golding, and one daughter, Miss Mabel Taber Golding. He had been ill one week.

Mr. George L. Hersey, father of Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey, jr., U.S.A., whose death at East Corinth, Maine, Aug. 5, 1919, we noted briefly in our last issue, was one of the prominent men of Western Penobscot County, a general merchant and farmer, had held several town offices and was a deacon of the Baptist church. He is survived by his son, General Hersey, a daughter, Miss Agnes O. Hersey, a brother, Dr. Freeman Hersey of Boston, and two sisters. Mrs. John W. Masury and Mrs. Charles H. Shepherd of Boston. General Hersey had been at the bedside of his father since Aug. 1, when he arrived in Corinth after a fast journey, having been taken off the returning transport Mount Vernon 300 miles off shore by the destroyer Sampson, commanded by his son, Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Hersey, jr., U.S.N., and was landed at Newport, R.I., thus enabling General Hersey to reach the bedside of his father in time for him to recognize him before passing away.

Mr. Robert M. Short, father of Major Mord P. Short, U.S. Inf., died suddenly at Sardis, Miss., on Aug. 6, 1919.

Mr. Fiedling W. Oliver, father of Mrs. Majorie Oliver Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Reynolds, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., died at St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 6, 1919.

Mrs. James F. Graves, mother of Mrs. T. J. J. See, wife of Captain See, professor of mathematics, U.S.N., died at St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 5, 1919.

Mrs. Sarah Lucy Hyde Ames, mother of Major George F. Ames, U.S.A., stationed at Governors Island, N.Y., died at New York, Aug. 12, 1919. Mrs. Ames was a sister of the late Brig. Gen. John McE. Hyde, U.S.A.

Mary Josephine Benson, infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Howard H. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson, born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 5, 1919, died in Washington.

Mrs. Sarah Amanda Mumma, wife of Mayor E. L. E. Mumma, died at McComb, Ohio, according to a letter dated Aug. 12. Mrs. Mumma was the mother of Col. M. C. Mumma, U.S. Cav.; Major H. L. Mumma, U.S. Inf.; Mr. H. P. Mumma, of Takoma, Wash., and Mrs. F. P. Holcomb, wife of Colonel Holcomb, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Helen Bainbridge Seoane, wife of Col. C. A. Seoane, U.S.A., died at her residence in New York city on Aug. 14, 1919. Mrs. Seoane was the daughter of Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge and brother of Comdr. William S. Bainbridge, of 34 Gramercy Park, New York city.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not mentioned in the printed casualty reports:

Col. J. Q. Adams, U.S.A., retired.
Lieut. Col. Orton W. Albee.
Major Charles D. Ricker, Med. Corps.
Capt. John A. Johnston, Med. Corps.
Lieuts. Michael F. Lasher, William Borchardt, William H. Tillisch, Henry Zimmerman, Med. Corps, and Harry McKenna.

NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department this week announced the following deaths:

Aug. 3—Richard K. Beach, machinist's assistant, third class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Cushing; drowned.
Aug. 1—Earl C. Donally, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Lake St. Clair; drowned.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Comdr. Garret Lansing Schuyler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beatrice Tracy Reno, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Walter E. Reno, U.S.N., were married June 14, 1919, at the American church, Paris, France. The bride was given away by Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., naval attaché, and her only attendant was Miss Edith Brewster, of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Schuyler, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Tracy, and niece of the late B. F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, has been doing canteen work in France for the past eight months. Commander Schuyler is attached to the U.S. Naval Headquarters, London, England.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert P. Hinrichs, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Guiles, daughter of Mrs. Richard Guiles, of New York city and Mahwah, N.J., were married on Aug. 9, at the Birches, Cragmere Park, Mahwah. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Guy Beaver King, assistant rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York. Commander Hinrichs and his bride will make their home for the present at New Orleans, where he is stationed.

Mrs. Charles Everett, of Newton Centre, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Madeline Everett, to Lieut. Comdr. Ames Loder, U.S.N. Miss Everett is a member of the Vincent Club, and the 1913 Sewing Circle. Commander Loder, who is the son of Mr. Albert J. Loder, of East Orange, N.J., was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1911, and has just returned from foreign service.

Major Edwin Bradfield Hartley and Mrs. Hartley, of the Decatur, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lyons, to Major Clarence Pennell Baxter, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Hartley, who is the granddaughter of the late Col. John Shaw Billings, U.S.A., has served with the Red Cross Ambulance Corps in Washington and at Halifax. Major Baxter has just returned from overseas, where he served with the 33d French Infantry during the July offensive and later as embarkation surgeon at St. Nazaire, France. The wedding will take place on Aug. 20 at the home of Miss

Hartley's sister, Mrs. Robert Streeter Porter, and owing to hurried preparations on account of Major Baxter having been ordered to Porto Rico, only the immediate family will be present at the ceremony.

The engagement of Major Thomas Warren Fox, U.S. Inf., and Miss Lucy Berry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, U.S.A., has been announced, the marriage to take place early in September.

Capt. Augustus M. Gurucy, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dora Josephus Boubright were married at Hotel St. Regis, New York city, Aug. 5, 1919. Captain Gurucy, who is a graduate of the class of 1917, West Point, has recently returned from two years' service abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Hitt announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Faville Hitt, to Major Frederic M. Zinn, U.S.A., on Aug. 2, 1919, at Spring Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Frederick Cutter Howe announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Evelyn, to Lieut. Nathaniel Cushing Nash, jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on Aug. 9, 1919, at Cambridge, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) John O. Huse, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Marie Bristor were married at Baltimore, Md., on July 19, 1919.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. James M. Love, jr., U.S.A., who has been serving abroad, arrived at New York from Harve, France, Aug. 9.

A son was born to Capt. Charles F. Bremerman, Q. M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bremerman at El Paso, Texas, on Aug. 7, 1919.

Mrs. J. A. Moss and son, Roméyn, have returned to Norwalk, Ohio, after spending two delightful weeks as the guests of Mrs. Cedric W. Lewis, at Saugatuck, Mich. Mrs. Lewis has leased a cottage at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River for the summer while Major Lewis is in France. Among a number of guests enjoying her hospitality was her mother, Mrs. Woodward.

Two hundred Army officers, second lieutenants who recently graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, and who are making a tour of the battlefields of France and Belgium and of the Allied occupied area in Germany, aided in fighting a fire on Aug. 12 in the Moravian colony, an ancient sect of religious workers, at the Neuwed headquarters of the 1st Division, says a press message from Coblenz. The officers were attending a dance given in their honor when the fire was discovered just before midnight. When the German firemen found themselves unable to handle the fire Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, U.S.A., chief of staff of the 1st Division, summoned the young American officers and a number of enlisted men. They fought the fire until daylight and succeeded in confining it to one block.

Capt. William N. Richardson, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson entertained at their apartment in the Clark in Portsmouth, Va., July 30, at a dance given in compliment to the officers of the U.S.S. Abbott, of which Captain Richardson is in command. The guests included Lieut. John N. Heiner, U.S. Coast Guard, and Mrs. Heiner, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Faucette, Mrs. Clyde G. West, Misses Mary Beverly Jenkins, Sarah Watts, Kathleen Tucker, Amelia Bain, Virginia Cassell, Elsie Nash, Col. Charles W. Watts, of the Virginia Military Institute, Capt. Nimmo Old, jr., U.S.M.C., Major Hamner, U.S.M.C., Lieut. I. T. Brown, U.S.M.C., and the officers of the U.S. Abbott, Lieut. Arthur Landis, U.S.N., Lieutenants Avery, Glass, Pope, Stevenson and Burton, U.S.N.

Major Gen. Robert L. Howe, U.S.A., commander of the 3d Division, American Forces in Germany, which commenced moving from the Rhine to the base port at Brest on Aug. 5, all the force, it was expected, reaching there in a week, is reported in a press message from Chateau-Thierry, dated Aug. 10, to have laid the first stone on that day of the new stone bridge which is to be built over the Marne river, funds for which were raised by the American Society for the Relief of Devastated France. The old bridge was blown up by the 3d Division on the night of May 31, 1918, to stop the German thrust toward Paris. The laying of the first stone is reported to have been made the occasion of an impressive ceremony, which was attended by Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen, U.S.A., and many other American army officers, as well as by General Maignolet, of the French army.

Mrs. Clyde G. West was hostess at a dance given at her apartment in the Rudwall, Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 5, in compliment to her son-in-law, Capt. William N. Richardson, jr., U.S.N., and the officers of his ship. Captain Richardson is commanding the U.S. destroyer Abbott. During the evening a buffet supper was served. Mrs. West's guests included Capt. W. N. Richardson, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson, Comdr. J. B. Gay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gay, Lieut. M. C. Wade, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Faucette, Lieut. J. N. Heiner, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Heiner, Misses Kathleen Tucker, Aurelia and Virginia Bain, Sarah Watts, Mary Beverly Jenkins, Phoebe Bailey, Virginia Cassell, Elsie Nash, Helen Whitehurst, Major Carol Hamner, Captain Erskine, Capt. Nimmo Old, Lieut. I. T. Brown, U.S. M.C., Capt. Oliver B. Bucher, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Lieutenants Parks, U.S.N., Ensign Vernon Alley, U.S. N.R.F., Lieuts. Arthur Landis, Pope, Stevenson, Avery, Burton and Glass, U.S.N.

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the American E.F., is to leave Paris soon at the head of a mission which is to visit Armenia and trans-Caucasia under instructions from President Wilson, transmitted through Assistant Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, according to a press dispatch from Paris dated Aug. 12. The purpose of the mission is said to be distinct and apart from any other now in the countries named. It is to especially inquire into conditions in the new Armenian republic and by personal investigation obtain complete information indicating what questions would be involved were that country to be taken over and administered by the United States. Existing information regarding other governments of trans-Caucasia is also to be verified. The mission includes the following Army and Navy officers: Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, director general of transportation of the American E.F., who will be General Harbord's chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. George V. H. Moseley, assistant chief of staff at American Great Headquarters; Lieut. Col. Edward Bowditch, John Price Jackson and Jasper Brinton, U.S.A.; Comdr. Wallace Bertholf, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Hamilton V. Bryan, U.S.N.; Majors Lawrence Martin, H. W. Clark, Capt. D. Loring, L. Hill and Lieutenant Jackadorian.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, jr., U.S.A., and son, Eben Swift, 3d, have taken an apartment at the Cecil Hotel, 545 Post street, San Francisco.

Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, U.S.A., traveling as a casual, was a passenger on the troop transport Great Northern, which arrived at New York from Brest on Aug. 8. He rendered distinguished service abroad during the fighting in France.

Mrs. F. D. Griffith, jr., and her son, Russell, and daughter, Margaret, are spending the summer at Center Moriches, Long Island, awaiting Colonel Griffith's return from France.

Capt. James S. Bennett, who served in the Signal Corps overseas, has received the appointment of assistant chief of Ordnance, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the governor of Nevada.

Lieut. Col. P. L. Thurber, Field Art., U.S.A., recently returned from duty with the headquarters of the Army of Occupation in Germany, is spending a short leave with his family in Corina, Calif.

Mrs. David Wooster Todd, with her three sons, is spending the summer at Belmar, N.J., and will return to her home in Washington in the fall. Captain Todd is commanding the Pittsburgh now in the Mediterranean.

The two daughters of Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, U.S.A., recently arrived from France to visit their grandmother, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, in the mountains of North Carolina. They were accompanied by Mlle. Guillemin. General Parker is with the 1st Division in France.

Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Huntington, U.S.A., have taken an apartment, 711-C Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Major Huntington has just returned from two years' service in France and has been assigned to the Transportation Service.

Col. and Mrs. William Baird, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., are spending the month of August at Sea Girt, N.J. Their daughter, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Col. W. W. Hicks, U.S.A., and her two children are also taking a vacation there, all being guests at Hollywood Lodge.

Capt. and Mrs. Steele Wotkyns, U.S.A., are now at Rockford, Ill., where Captain Wotkyns is with the 6th Division, with which he served overseas. Mrs. Wotkyns, before her marriage, was Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook, Cav., U.S.A.

Capt. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the American Embassy in Rome from April, 1917, until the signing of peace, has now been detached at his own request, and has accompanied Mrs. Hodges to the beautiful mountain resort of Fluggi, where they will remain until the first of September, after which date Capt. and Mrs. Hodges will go to their villa on the Lake of Como.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is to be one of the speakers at the first annual convention of the New York state branch of the American Legion, which is to be held in Rochester on Oct. 10 and 11. There are now 200 posts of the Legion in New York state, and 2,500 throughout the country. During September a drive for 1,000,000 new members is to be conducted in all states.

Lieut. Col. William Spence, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Spence are at Camilla, Ga., the guests of Colonel Spence's parents, Judge and Mrs. William N. Spence. After Aug. 15 they will spend two weeks with Mrs. Spence's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Brown, of El Paso, Texas. Colonel Spence has just returned from fifteen months overseas, where he served with the 3d and 42d Divisions. Mrs. Spence before her marriage was Miss Beulah Brown, of El Paso, Texas.

The War Department has transmitted to the Navy Department certificates of citations and Croix de Guerre awarded to Lieut. Preston A. McLendon (Med. C.), U.S.N., for zeal, bravery and competence displayed in dressing the wounds of men during enemy attacks of July 7 and 8, 1918, under heavy artillery fire, and to Lieut. William P. Gilmer (Med. C.), U.S.N.R.F., for "unusual ability and extreme bravery in dressing wounds and carrying wounded to the rear under an almost continuous bombardment."

Col. F. J. Koester, U.S.A., commander at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., has received an invitation from the Vancouver Central Labor Union to head the Labor Day parade on Sept. 1. Accompanying the invitation was one asking that all U.S. troops available march in the parade, adding: "We wish all men in uniform to participate in everything. They will be our guests and we will entertain them in the best possible way during the day." The action of the Vancouver Central Union is interesting in view of the unfriendly attitude which labor organizations generally have heretofore displayed toward military organizations.

The return of Lieut. Samuel Parker, 28th Inf., to his home at Monroe, N.C., is announced in a local paper. Lieutenant Parker, who sailed for France with his organization in September, 1917, is recorded as wearing three service stripes, two wound stripes, a Distinguished Service Medal and a service bar with four bronze stars, representing four major engagements in which he participated, and two silver citation bars. The paper adds that "he probably has the most distinguished war record of any of the Union county boys who went overseas." Lieutenant Parker is a son of the late J. D. Parker and of Mrs. Parker, of Monroe.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., was on Aug. 9 awarded the gold medal of the Aero Club of America for his invention of the torpedoplane, letters patent for which were issued in 1912. In a letter to Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, received Aug. 9 at New York city, Admiral Fiske declares that what little he was able to accomplish in the cause of naval and military aeronautics should be credited to the Aero Club and to the press of the United States, which, he says, "supported the club's efforts with such keen patriotism and intelligence."

A very successful military athletic competition between troops stationed in the Arizona district, commanded by Brig. Gen. William R. Smedberg, U.S.A., the organizations consisting of the 1st and 10th Cavalry and the 19th and 25th Infantry, was held at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on July 26 and 27. The events included running, standing and broad jumps, wall scaling, silent drill, discus throwing, Roman race, pole, push ball and a burro race. The 10th Cavalry scored forty-five points, the 25th Infantry thirty-one points, the 19th Infantry three points and the 1st Cavalry two points. The polo game was won by the 10th Cavalry and the tennis tournament by the 19th Infantry. The final baseball game was won by the 10th Cavalry against the 25th Infantry with a score of 7-6. The committee in charge of the tournament consisted of Lieut. Col. F. S. Snyder, U.S.A., 10th Cav.; Major John D. Eaton, U.S.A., 25th Inf.; Capt. R. L. Hammond, U.S.A., and Henry Goddard, athletic director of the Southern Department.

Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., has been assigned to command Camp Travis, Texas.

Miss Grace Kinnison is the guest of Miss Harriett Johnston, at No. 1 West Adams street, Iron River, Mich.

Col. C. E. Hawkins, 352d Inf., U.S.A., returned from France on the Leviathan on Aug. 6 and is now at 49 South Wade ave., Washington Pa.

Major and Mrs. M. L. Miller with their son, Maurice, Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Green, jr., with their son, James, are living at 504 North Jefferson street, Junction City, Kas.

Mrs. Denham B. Crafton and small son, Pat, are spending the summer at Haven, Maine. Colonel Crafton, U.S.A., is on duty in Washington, on the General Staff.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Raifsynder, M.T.C., are living at the Hotel Richmond, Washington. Captain Raifsynder has recently returned from the A.E.F. after over seventeen months' service in France.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harlow, U.S.A., left Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 9 on a trip to Alaska. They expect to return to their home in Washington via the Canadian Pacific, stopping at Victoria, Vancouver, Lake Louise, Banff and Winnipeg.

Mrs. Jane Fox Stockton, wife of Major Max R. Stockton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and sister-in-law of Lieut. Col. E. A. Stockton, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., left Hoboken on Aug. 7, 1919, on the George Washington to join her husband who is stationed at Brest, France.

Lieut. G. P. Stallman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with Mrs. Stallman and Margaret Sayre is enjoying a month's leave at Troutberg-on-Lake Ontario and at Glen Edyth on Irondequoit Bay, having motored north from Newark, N.J. On expiration of leave, they will go to Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.

Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman and little daughter, Anita, will join Colonel Aultman, U.S.A., in Washington about Aug. 20. Miss Edith Aultman is spending the summer in Colorado and will not return to Washington until September. Mr. D. E. Aultman, jr., is spending the summer at Camp Minnewonka, Three Lakes, Wis.

Col. and Mrs. C. W. Exton, U.S.A., accompanied by their two children and Mrs. Exton's sister, Josephine McClellan, arrived in Hoboken on Aug. 6 after an absence of nearly five years in Europe, where Colonel Exton was military attaché to Switzerland and later with the A.E.F. in France. Colonel Exton has been assigned as student officer at General Staff College, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Russell Harding, of New York, has been entertaining a house party during July at her apartment, Beverly Court, Atlantic City, N.J. Among the guests were Mrs. Charles P. Moore, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Suzanne Baldwin, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Paul Reimers, the concert singer of New York and London; Mr. Carl McCormick, of New York, who has just returned from overseas; Mr. Edward Stratton Otis, of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Alex. E. Peyton, of San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. Amory Matthews, Mr. Joseph Story Chipman and Mr. Alexander M. Veghte, of New York.

The son of Col. O. N. Solbert, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Military Attaché to Great Britain, was baptized in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on July 21, 1919. General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., stood as godfathers. Mrs. J. W. Davis, wife of the American Ambassador to London, stood as godmother. The boy was christened Omar Abernathy Solbert. It is a very rare thing to have anyone christened at St. Paul's Cathedral, but because of General Pershing's stay and the freedom of the city granted him, it was made a special exception.

Col. and Mrs. J. Walker Benét, U.S.A., and Miss Benét were guests of honor at a box party given by Capt. Michael D. Maloney at Proctor's Troy Theater, Watervliet, N.Y., Aug. 7. Those making up the party were Col. and Mrs. Benét, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Halstead P. Councilman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, Major Harvey M. Hobbs and Miss Laura Benét, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman D. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. George Sayer and Captain Maloney, all of Watervliet Arsenal, except Major Hobbs, who is visiting from the Academy. After the theater the party repaired to Rensselaer Inn, where a supper had been prepared. Tables, specially decorated, were arranged in the grill room. Dancing was enjoyed between courses until midnight, when all motored back to the post. Mrs. Walker had in hand the making and carrying out of all arrangements of the party and assisted Captain Maloney in the entertaining of his guests.

An attractive booklet has been issued by the authorities at Camp Merritt, N.J., descriptive of Merritt Hall, one of the most attractive and complete establishments of the kind for enlisted men in the country. The gift of Mrs. Wesley Merritt in memory of her husband, who was a major general in the Army and one of the most distinguished soldiers who ever wore the United States uniform, from the day of its opening on Jan. 30, 1918, the club, for such it is, has been a remarkable success. Every inch of its 20,100 square feet was planned to render the utmost service and pleasure to the thousands of Service men who, during hostilities, entered its doors daily and to the hundreds who now frequent it. Those who visited it often before going overseas and who have returned find the hall still "carrying on" under the direct charge of Major John T. Axton, chaplain, U.S.A., who has done much to ensure its usefulness to the enlisted man to whose heart it directly appeals. Mrs. Merritt was a visitor at Camp Merritt this week.

Col. John W. Heard, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Hawaii for some time, was the recipient of a handsome saber, the gift of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on July 23. The presentation was made at Schofield Barracks, near Honolulu, by Governor Charles J. McCarthy. The gift was in recognition of Colonel Heard's work in increasing the general efficiency of Hawaii's federalized National Guard. In accepting the gift he paid a strong tribute to the Guard, saying "whether Japanese, Chinese, Filipino or Hawaiian born, these American soldiers of our great Army served the Star Spangled Banner striving to prepare themselves that they might get into the great fight. The Hawaiian regiments were as efficient as any outfit with which I have been connected." After the ceremony dinner was served in Colonel Heard's quarters. Among the guests were Major Gen. C. G. Morton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morton, Brig. Gen. William R. Dashiell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dashiell, Col. J. D. L. Hartman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hartman and Major H. B. Lewis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lewis. Colonel Heard was to leave Schofield Barracks, with Mrs. Heard, on Aug. 4 for Camp Stotsenberg, P.I., where he is to be stationed.

A daughter, Lelia Brady, was born to Major Sidney G. Brady, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brady at Louisville, Ky., on July 25, 1919.

Major and Mrs. Walter C. Guillion, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter on Aug. 8, 1919, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Nugent, wife of Lieut. Col. George A. Nugent, U.S.A., has left Washington and has gone for a several weeks' visit with her brother, Judge C. T. Bacon, in Middletown, Conn.

Lieut. John H. Wilcox, U.S.N., having been released from service will reside at his country home, Sunbury House, Bristol, Pa., and for the winter at 1739 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., where he will be glad to see any of his friends.

Brig. Gen. Isaac De Russy, U.S.A., who was spending the summer in Jamestown, R.I., fell and injured himself very seriously, breaking his right arm and shoulder. After a few days at the hospital at Fort Adams, he was moved to General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, New York, where he will have to remain for some time. Mrs. De Russy is at Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, so as to be able to visit him daily.

Announcement is made that the annual reunion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America, formerly the Medal of Honor Legion, is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Special railroad rates are made for members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, National Society of Army Nurses of the Civil War and members of their families accompanying them.

Col. William R. Eastman, M.C., has reported for duty at Camp Lewis, Wash. He has recently returned from overseas, where he served with the 3d Division at Chateau-Thierry, and with the 5th Corps at San Mihiel and the Argonne, and after the Corps was returned to the States with Base Hospital 85. Mrs. Eastman and their little son, Billy, were awaiting him in New York and the three enjoyed a month's leave in the Canadian Rockies before joining their new station.

General Pershing is expected to leave Paris on Aug. 16, following his return from Belgium, where he has been the guest of King Albert, for the Italian battlefields, according to a press message from the French capital. His present plan is to spend two days visiting the scenes of the great Austrian offensives. He is expected to return to Paris about Aug. 22 and will sail for the United States during the first week in September, unless there should be a change in the present arrangements.

Col. Frederick W. Mears, U.S.A., has been appointed by the President chairman and chief engineer of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, which is in charge of the construction of the Government railroad in Alaska. Colonel Mears was a member of the commission before war was declared, being on the retired list of the Army, but returned to active duty when hostilities commenced. He was one of Major Gen. George W. Goethals' assistants during the construction of the Panama Canal and had much to do with the building of the Panama Railroad. He was general manager of the American railroad in France during the war.

The officers and ladies of the 1st U.S. Infantry entertained with a delightful dance and supper on July 25 at Camp Lewis, Wash., in honor of the new regimental commander and his wife, Col. and Mrs. Francis C. Endicott. The affair was given in the 1st Infantry hall, which was beautifully decorated. The handsome regimental silver service was used, and the many trophies won by the regiment in different athletic events in the past were filled with flowers and ornamented the sides of the large hall. Supper was served at midnight at the regimental mess. The regimental orchestra, under direction of Lieutenant Jenkins, furnished with their customary skill particularly well chosen music.

Recent additions to the Army and Navy colony at the Hotel Holley, Washington square, New York city, are Col. H. W. Chambers and wife, Lieut. Josiah Merritt, U.S.N., Capt. H. Tracey Rogers, Lieut. F. G. Richards, U.S.N., Col. C. T. Martin and wife, Col. J. T. Bootes and family and Lieut. Col. J. A. Davies. The officers of the Judge Advocate's Office, Maritime Affairs of the Army, gave a dinner at Hotel Holley, Aug. 5, in appreciation of the work of Col. James D. Taylor, Inf., U.S.A. He has been the president of the board of officers passing maritime disasters involving troop and cargo transports, and has received orders transferring him to the Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth. He has received the Croix de Guerre for service at the front.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General of the Army, arrived in New York Aug. 12, aboard the Cuban gunboat Cuba from Havana. General Crowder went to Cuba last March at the request of President Menocal to aid in the revision of Cuban laws. For his labors in the interest of the Cuban people the Cuban Congress gave a vote of thanks to him and passed a special act authorizing the University of Havana to confer the degree of doctor of laws on him. Every revision suggested by General Crowder to the special joint committee of ten with which he worked was passed by the Congress and the new law, already are in effect. Among the laws passed or revised upon General Crowder's recommendation were the census law, the organic law of the judiciary, the law of executive pardons and the electoral law. General Crowder was accompanied to New York by Capt. Demetrio Castillo, jr., of the Cuban army, a graduate of West Point, who was his aid during his stay in Havana.

The second annual military horse show, modeled on those given at various times by several divisions of the American E.F., was held at the remount grounds at Camp Lewis, Wash., on July 27 and proved to be a most successful affair. Of the twenty-six field events the 1st U.S. Infantry stables carried off eleven first, ten second and seven third ribbons in the various events. Mrs. Francis C. Endicott, wife of Colonel Endicott, commanding the 1st Regiment, won the third ribbon in the ladies' saddle horse (walk, trot and canter) event; Mrs. Verna Greenwald the first ribbon in the ladies' musical chair ride; Mrs. Francis C. Endicott and Lieut. A. K. Robinson the first ribbon in the tandem ride; Mrs. Verna Greenwald and Lieut. Arthur Pickens the second ribbon in the same event; Lieut. A. K. Robinson the first ribbon for soundness and reliability in the officers' saddle horse number, the first for the best trained officer's saddle horse, the third ribbon for the best performance over four hurdles in the officers' race, and also the third ribbon in the officers' high jump—four ribbons in all. Lieut. Arthur Pickens won the second ribbon in the best polo pony contest and also the third ribbon in the officers' musical chair ride. Eight first, second and third ribbons were won by twenty-two enlisted men of the 1st Regiment.

Major Gen. William Lassiter, U.S.A., has been ordered to proceed at the expiration of his leave to Camp Bragg, N.C., and assume command of that camp.

Miss Mary Randolph Hughes, of Madison, Ind., is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. K. T. Smith, U.S.A., at 18b Summer place, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Twin boys, John Clark Moore, Jr., and Albert Preston Moore, were born to the wife of Lieut. Col. John C. Moore, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on Aug. 7, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Exton, U.S.A., with Mrs. Exton's sister, Miss Josephine McClellan, have returned from Europe and are at the Hotel Brighton, Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. George E. Lovell, Jr., Air Service, U.S.A., have moved to Park Field, Millington, Tenn., where Major Lovell has been assigned to the command of Park Field.

A son, Rudolf Greif, 3d, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Greif, Jr., on Aug. 7, 1919, at 68 West 55th street, New York city. Mr. Greif was formerly captain of the 25th U.S. Infantry.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Wills, Mrs. Wills and Billy have been guests at the Algonquin Hotel, New York city, since Colonel Wills's return from France. Colonel Wills goes to Camp Jackson, S.C., on expiration of his leave.

Among the officers of the Army arriving at New York on the transport Imperator on Aug. 10 were Brig. Gens. Frank E. Bamford and John J. Bradley, Col. E. Haskell, Col. Joseph H. Thompson and Capt. Wilfred H. Maloney, U.S.A.

Mrs. Eugene W. Watson, widow of Rear Admiral E. W. Watson, U.S.N., is visiting her son, Capt. A. Eugene Watson, U.S.N., in the Boston Navy Yard. Miss Katherine Watson is the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Hemphill, North Hatley, Canada.

A daughter, Nancy Pearson Mencher, was born to Major and Mrs. Pearson Mencher, U.S.A., at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., on July 6, 1919. The baby is the only grandchild of Major Gen. Charles T. Mencher, U.S.A., Director of Air Service.

Mrs. Raymond Coppock and sons, Seigwick and Raymond, who have made their home in Indianapolis, Ind., for the past year during the absence of Colonel Coppock in France, have gone to Converse, Ind., to be with Mrs. Coppock, sr. Colonel Coppock is stationed at Aberdeen, Md.

Col. Allen Parker, 12th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Parker were visiting in New York city this week. Colonel Parker has been detailed to the Quartermaster Corps and is awaiting the reporting of his relief before proceeding to Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., for duty there as supply officer.

Col. William B. Cowin, U.S.A. (major, Cavalry), who has just returned from a year's service with the A.E.F., has been detailed as supply officer, Camp Custer, Mich. Col. and Mrs. Cowin, with their three children, will remain at 27 Orchard place, Battle Creek, where they have made their home for the past two years.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., commander of the U.S. naval forces in Turkey, has been designated as the American member of the Inter-Allied Commission appointed to investigate incidents connected with the occupation of Smyrna by Greek and other Allied forces, according to a press dispatch from Paris.

Mrs. John E. Stephens, who was summoned to Nashville, Tenn., on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Miss Corinne Stephens, has returned to her apartment in the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C. Miss Stephens, who is rapidly convalescing from her operation for appendicitis, expects to join her mother at the end of the month.

A most delightful social affair given at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., was the farewell hop given by the officers and ladies of that post on Aug. 6, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Louis R. Burgess, U.S.A., who left this week for Washington. Col. and Mrs. Burgess have endeared themselves to every one during their stay at this post and will be greatly missed, writes a correspondent.

Mrs. Mary P. Barker, wife of Major Joseph W. Barker, C.A.C., sailed from New York on Aug. 13 on board the troop transport Leviathan en route to Paris, where she is to join her husband who is on duty in the staff office of The Adjutant General. Mrs. Barker has been living with her family in Brookline, Mass., since her husband went overseas.

Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, and daughter Anna C. Drum, and her sister, Miss Anna Carroll Reaume, left Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, for Fort Leavenworth to join Major Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., who is on duty at the Army service schools there. During Major Drum's absence in France since June, 1917, Mrs. Drum and Miss Reaume have resided in their former home city, Indianapolis.

Major Ronald Elliot Curtis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has just returned from nearly two years in the A.E.F. and has been discharged from the Army. Most of his time in Europe was spent as officer in charge of the Ordnance Division, Railway Artillery Supply Depot, supplying the wants of all the railway artillery serving with the A.E.F. Major Curtis's permanent address is No. 152 East 65th street, New York city.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. Cunningham, Corps of Eng'rs, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Charles Holmes Cunningham, Jr., on Aug. 9, 1919, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C. The baby is the great grandson of Mrs. C. E. Bennett and the late Colonel Bennett, U.S.A., and the grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, U.S.A. Major Cunningham is at present on duty overseas.

Col. Fred R. Brown, U.S.A., returned from overseas on Aug. 1 in command of the troops aboard the Mt. Vernon, which brought his regiment, the 58th Infantry, and Headquarters, 4th Division, to the United States. Colonel Brown had been military commander at Coblenz, Germany, and now is to be detailed in the office of The Adjutant General in Washington. He was actively identified with the successful legislation giving commutation of quarters to officers in the field.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th (New York) Division, during its entire service in the Great War, has received a letter from Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, dated Aug. 2, 1919, which says: "My dear General O'Ryan: I am writing this letter to express my deep appreciation of the service you have rendered to the country, and particularly to the War Department and the Army, by your service with General Kernan on the committee to consider the problems arising in the administration of military justice. The work of the committee is a lasting memorial to the high-minded devotion in the consideration of grave and difficult questions. Cordially yours, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War."

Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., has gone on a five weeks' leave.

Mrs. Reilly and Master Julian Lindsey are at Atlantic City, where they expect to remain until Sept. 1.

Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., who commanded the 5th Brigade of Marines, has reported at headquarters and gone on leave.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., adjutant and inspector, who is seriously ill at the Naval Hospital, Washington, is reported slightly improved.

Col. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C., upon being relieved by Capt. A. G. Castleman, U.S.N., as naval attaché to the American Legation at Copenhagen, will proceed to Washington for duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Admiral H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, has appointed Lieut. John D. Pennington, U.S.N., formerly commanding the Panther, a member of the Atlantic Fleet staff. Mr. Pennington is an ex-enlisted man.

Major and Mrs. John Marion Hagens, U.S.A., of Patchogue, Long Island, entertained with a moonlight sail on Aug. 11 aboard the yacht Rosana, in honor of their guests, Miss Dorothy Lushear and Mr. John W. Lushear, of Maplewood, N.J. Picnic lunch was served to the following guests: Major and Mrs. J. P. Durfee Shiebler, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Samuel Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd Patterson, Misses Dorothy Lushear, Harriet Shiebler, Marjorie Hale, Genevieve Riley, Lieutenants Ryan, Davis, Shiebler and Lushear.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE, U.S.A.

The following are the senior officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry and Philippine Scouts in each grade with permanent rank as shown on the lineal list prepared by The Adjutant General's office up to and including Aug. 1, 1919:

Cavalry—Col. W. E. Wilder, Lieut. Col. L. C. Scherer, Major M. O. Bigelow, Capt. F. P. Amos, 1st Lieut. L. B. C. Jones and 2d Lieut. A. C. Baltzer.

Field Artillery—Col. E. A. Millar, Lieut. Col. F. Conner, Major H. C. Williams, Capt. F. W. Honeycutt, 1st Lieut. E. B. Edwards and 2d Lieut. D. J. Cranston.

Coast Artillery—Col. W. C. Rafferty, Lieut. Col. G. H. McManus, Major H. L. Steele, Capt. E. D. Powers, 1st Lieut. E. A. Murphy and 2d Lieut. E. R. Guild.

Infantry—Col. J. A. Irons, Lieut. Col. J. B. Bennett, Major R. S. Olney, Capt. R. E. Grinstead, 1st Lieut. W. H. McCutcheon, Jr., and 2d Lieut. R. E. Porter.

Philippine Scouts—Capt. C. L. Stone, 1st Lieut. W. H. Sullivan and 2d Lieut. W. B. Jones.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC SHOULDER RIFLES SOUGHT

War Department Asks for New Models.

That a new shoulder rifle of the semi-automatic variety was needed by the Army was advocated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of April 26, page 1185, when we stated that there was no time like the present for securing the most powerful semi-automatic rifle in use by any army. We also advocated that inventors be encouraged to develop such a rifle. We are pleased to see that this suggestion has been taken up by the War Department, for an opportunity for inventors to provide a distinctly American semi-automatic shoulder rifle is now offered by the department. The Small Arms Division of the Ordnance Department has just issued a general invitation to inventors to submit designs of such a rifle in accordance with specifications prepared.

It is planned to have competitive tests by a board of Ordnance officers held about March 1, 1920. The Ordnance Department, however will be pleased to receive and subject to preliminary examination and test such rifles as inventors may care to submit prior to competitive trials. Inventors or others having semi-automatic rifles of this character which they desire to submit for preliminary trial should address the application for such test to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., from whom specifications may be had of desired characteristics of the semi-automatic shoulder rifle the War Department is interested in securing.

The general requirements for the semi-automatic shoulder rifle for test, as prepared by the Ordnance Department for inventors, says in part:

It must be of a self-loading type capable of firing a cartridge between cal. 25 and cal. 30, of good military characteristics and preferably to fire U.S. cartridge, cal. 30, model 1906. Must be simple and rugged in construction, capable of being placed in the hands of the ordinary soldier, and requiring but little more attention than the regular service rifle. The following features are considered necessary: The rifle must be simple, strong and compact. The mechanism must be well protected from the entrance of sand, rain and dirt, and should not be liable to derangements due to accident, long wear and tear incident to active field service, exposure to dampness, sand, etc. Mechanism should be of as few parts as possible, and should be readily disassembled for cleaning and replacement of parts by the use of not more than one small hand tool, preferably an ordinary cartridge. The filling of the magazine or other adjustment for holding cartridges should be from clip, which operation must be done with ease and certainty. The magazine should have a capacity of at least five cartridges. A magazine containing ten rounds and of the same exterior shape as the magazine for Browning Automatic Rifle, Model 1916, is considered desirable, so that the latter magazine may be used in case of necessity.

The bolt or block supporting the base of the cartridge must, at the moment of firing, be locked positively to the barrel or to some part securely attached to the barrel, and must not depend merely on its inertia, on friction, or on the pressure of gas from the discharge. It must be impossible to fire the cartridge by pressing the trigger until the above locking is complete. The bolt or block should remain open when the last cartridge in the magazine has been fired. The trigger pull (measured at middle point of bow of trigger) to be not less than three or more than four and one-half pounds. An efficient safety or locking device must be provided, permitting the rifle to be carried cocked and with cartridge in barrel without danger. The rifle should remain cocked and ready for firing when the safety device is unlocked.

The weight of rifle with magazine empty and without bayonet must not exceed ten pounds. It must be of good balance and shape, and adapted to shoulder firing. The rifle is not to be fully automatic; namely, it must be capable of firing only one shot for each pressure on the trigger. The accuracy of the rifle should be comparable to that of the present service shoulder rifle. A positive safety lock should be provided. It is preferable that the firing action be so constructed that the firing pin is released directly by the action of the trigger mechanism rather than having this mechanism actuate the bolt. This is to prevent inaccuracy in shooting arising from the closing action of the gun, disturbing the aim after trigger has been squeezed. The following features are considered desirable: The rifle should be capable of being used either as an automatic loading rifle or as the ordinary magazine rifle, the change from one to

the other being simply and rapidly effected. The rifle must function correctly as an automatic rifle, both with and without the bayonet. When used as a magazine rifle the bolt must work freely without excessive force having to be used. In construction, the parts should be so designed as to be readily replaced in case of repair. Parts riveted or brazed together are in general objectionable. No special tools for dismounting or assembling to be required. The firing mechanism should permit the piece being cocked without opening the bolt in case of misfire. An automatic indicator showing the number of cartridges in magazine. If possible, an adjustment should be submitted with rifle to permit the use of blank cartridges for field exercise and maneuvers.

The following features are preferable in design: A design which involves an adaptation and the use of the more important parts of the U.S. Service Rifle, either Model 1903 or U.S. Rifle, Model 1917. A bolt which is securely locked to the barrel until bullets have left the bore. A bolt in one piece is preferable to a bolt which separates bolt head. A stock non-heat conducting which will not be damaged by the heat generated in excessive firing is preferable to one in which the material is liable to be charred or damaged from over-heating.

Tests to be Made.

All rifles submitted will be subjected to a test by a board of Ordnance officers at a place to be designated by Chief of Ordnance. The program of the test which the Ordnance Department announces embodies the usual disassembling and assembling operations, and the loading and firing tests both as a magazine loader and a hand loader, and at various ranges. Then there will be the sand blast, dust and endurance tests, and in the latter the rifle will be fired 5,000 rounds. Tests with increased and reduced powder pressures are also included. Inventors having a type of mechanism firing cartridges other than the regular U.S. ammunition, Model 1906, may submit the same to the board for preliminary test, providing a supply of 6,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifle is furnished. For tests of caliber .30 rifles the Government will furnish all necessary ammunition.

GENERAL BLISS'S SHANTUNG LETTER.

Secretary of State Lansing's version of the circumstances attendant upon the writing of a letter by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., at the Peace Conference regarding the Shantung provision of the treaty (reference to which was made in our issue of July 26, page 1630), was given by him on Aug. 7 to the Senate Foreign Relations Commission. Senator Borah asked about the letter and Mr. Lansing stated that General Bliss wrote a letter to the President and that it was signed by General Bliss alone.

"Did it purport to be written on the part of any others?" asked Mr. Borah.

"Yes, Mr. White and myself," Mr. Lansing added that it was a private communication from General Bliss to President Wilson and that he had no copies available.

Pressed to describe what the Bliss letter was, Mr. Lansing said: "The President had consulted with us and had asked us to communicate our opinions. General Bliss prepared a letter and showed it to us and we concurred in it. It was a matter of our advice to the President."

"Was it in the nature of a protest?" asked Senator Borah.

"No." Asked why the letter was not available, Secretary Lansing said: "Ask the President. It was sent to him and I suppose he has it."

On Aug. 11 there was made public a copy of a letter sent by the President to the Senate, in response to the request made by that body for the text of General Bliss's letter. The President's communication reads:

"In reply to this request, let me say that General Bliss did write me a letter in which he took very strong ground against the proposed Shantung settlement, and that his objections were concurred in by the Secretary of State and Mr. Henry White. But the letter cannot properly be described as a protest of the final Shantung decision, because it was written before that decision had been arrived at and in response to my request that my colleagues on the commission apprise me of their judgment in the matter. The final decision was very materially qualified by the policy which Japan undertook to pursue with regard to the return of the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China."

"I would have no hesitation in sending the Senate a copy of General Bliss's letter were it not for the fact that it contains references to other governments which it was perfectly proper for General Bliss to make in a confidential communication to me, but which I am sure General Bliss would not wish to have repeated outside our personal and intimate exchange of views. I have received no written protests from any officials connected with or attached to the American Peace Commission with regard to this matter."

SCHOOL FOR ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Camp Zachary Taylor will begin its peace time function as a primary training school for Artillery officers on Oct. 1, at which time a class of 100 officers will undertake a course to continue for approximately one year. Sixty of these officers will be members of the officers' class of the U.S. Military Academy, which recently completed a post-graduate course at West Point. The remaining forty will be from among other young Regular Army officers, principally provisionals. No temporary officers are to be included. The plans for the training of Artillery officers call for a year of preliminary work at Camp Taylor, then an assignment with troops, followed by a year at the School of Fire for Artillery officers at Fort Sill. The Camp Zachary Taylor course is for the purpose of teaching young officers methods of instructing men within the battery. It is to turn out Field Artillery battery officers primarily, giving instruction in matters of administration as well as tactics. This school is intended to be a substitute for the garrison school which existed prior to the war. The sketchy, uncertain work of the garrison school will be supplanted by the more efficient training of this uniform and complete centralized school at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Under the new system, every Field Artillery officer will eventually complete the courses of instruction at both schools, Zachary Taylor and Sill. At the present time, however, older officers will not follow this prescribed schedule. For that reason, the classes at Fort Sill will not be as large as those at the initial school. The present class at the School of Fire is scheduled to complete approximately nine months of training in December. The next class, according to present plans, will be assigned to Fort Sill in January, to pursue a course of one year covering technical subjects. The technique to be taught at the School of Fire will be more thorough and more comprehensive than ever before. The idea of the school hereafter will be to turn out officers

capable of handling any assignment within the Field Artillery brigade. Following graduation from the School of Fire, Artillery officers will be eligible for assignment to the School of the Line and higher Army schools at Fort Leavenworth. It is the intention of the Chief of Field Artillery at the present time, to ground Field Artillery officers thoroughly in their branch of the Service before they are made eligible for the higher steps in the Army's school system.

In addition to the schools for the training of officers in the battery and technical work of the Field Artillery arm, War Department plans call for two brigade training centers. These will be located at Camp Knox, Ky., and Camp Bragg, N.C. These camps are already used as Artillery training centers, but not to the extent planned for the peace-time Army after reorganization has been completed. Camp Knox has facilities for the training of three brigades and Camp Bragg for two brigades.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Liquidation Commission, Air Service.

Col. J. A. Mars, Director of Aircraft Production, in addition to his other duties, has been appointed chief of a liquidation division, office of Director of Air Service, U.S. Army, which has been temporarily established. Colonel Mars will exercise control and be responsible for the operation of the division, in accordance with plans outlined and approved by the Air Service Claims Board. The following sections of the Finance Division, Supply Group, have been transferred as such to the Liquidation Division: Contracts section, claims and statistics section, sales section, legal section, construction auditing section.

Colonel Fickel on Advisory Staff.

Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Fickel has been appointed a member of the Technical Advisory Staff of the Director of Air Service, U.S. Army, and chief of the Finance Division, Supply Group, vice Lieut. Col. Alex C. Downey, Aircraft Production, honorably discharged.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

All Army nominations of Aug. 1 and 5, as printed on page 1701, our issue of Aug. 9, have been ordered favorably reported by the Senate Military Committee.

Secretary Baker left Washington on Aug. 13 to inspect the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala. While in Alabama the Secretary will visit the Tennessee river dam which is now being constructed to provide power for the nitrate plant. Mr. Baker is accompanied by Col. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, several Ordnance officers and Representative Almon of Alabama.

Major Gen. William S. Graves, in command of American forces in Siberia, has been sent to Omsk, Siberia, the seat of the government of Admiral Kolchak. Secretary Baker, in announcing that General Graves had been ordered to Omsk, refused to comment on the move other than to say that he had been sent there in connection with the visit of Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan. Mr. Baker would not say whether the officer would make a report on the military situation of the Kolchak government.

Major Gen. C. H. Muir, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Leavenworth, has appointed Major Timothy P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav., chaplain of the Army Service Schools, and post vice Capt. Orville I. Clappitt, post chaplain, relieved, and morale officer, vice Major O. A. Straub, 49th Inf., relieved. Capt. George Fulsifer, A.G. Department, is appointed personnel adjutant of the Army Service Schools and post vice Capt. Ben. T. Watkins, 49th Inf., relieved, and insurance officer vice Capt. Alvin K. Kupfer, 49th Inf., relieved.

Col. William S. Weeks, formerly executive officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department, has succeeded former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell as president of the special clemency board of the Judge Advocate General's Office. Colonel Weeks took over his duties as head of the clemency board following Colonel Ansell's resignation from the Army.

Col. W. N. Hughes, jr., General Staff Corps, U.S.A., has resigned from the Regular Army to accept a position in civil life. Colonel Hughes served in France as Chief of Staff of the 42d (Rainbow) Division. For his distinguished services he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, by direction of the President of the United States; with the Croix de Guerre with palm by the French Republic; and with the Belgian Cross, Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold I., by the King of Belgium. Colonel Hughes has served twenty years in the Regular Army, which he joined as a second lieutenant, 13th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1879. He will be associated in business with the Finance and Trading Corporation, 43 Exchange place, New York city.

Col. A. Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Delaware, with headquarters at Fort Du Pont.

Col. William L. Patterson, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the aviation repair depot at Montgomery, Ala.

Lieut. Col. J. G. McIlroy, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as commandant of the Motor Transport Corps Training School at Camp Jesup, Ga.

Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., has arrived in the United States and will take command of Camp Travis, Texas.

ARMY ITEMS.

(Continued from page 1722.)

Officers Returning as Prisoners.

The War Department announces that returning as prisoners on the troop transport Troy, which sailed from Brest on Aug. 10 and is due at New York Aug. 17, are the following officers, who are awaiting confirmation of their sentences by the President: Lieuts. Don C. Fleming and Frank Hodson, Q.M.C.; Alfred S. Hamblin, Field Art.; Harry G. Borland, Tank Corps, and Ralph Falk, Inf.

Health Condition of Our Troops.

The Surgeon General of the Army announces that the health conditions among troops in the United States for the period ended Aug. 8 continue excellent. The admission and non-effective rates are slightly higher than the previous week, while the death rate is 8.4, as compared with 9.5 in the previous week. There were 13 cases of influenza this week as against 9 for the previ-

ous week in camps and stations here; 27 cases of pneumonia as against 24 and 23 cases of malaria against 24 in the previous week. A report from the A.E.F. indicates that excellent health conditions continue. Five cases of dysentery were reported in the American E.F. in Siberia, but no deaths. There are now only 29,035 patients in Army hospitals in the United States and 9,669 vacant beds.

Major General McRae to Fort Leavenworth.

Major Gen. James H. McRae, U.S.A., was on Aug. 13 ordered to command the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, relieving Col. Sedgwick Rice, Cav., U.S.A., who, it is understood, requested to be relieved as commandant some weeks ago. Colonel Rice has served at Fort Leavenworth for close on five years, and has been in command of the Disciplinary Barracks for over a year.

M.T.C. Issues Book of Instructions.

The Motor Transport Corps of the American E.F., by direction of Brig. Gen. M. L. Walker, U.S.A., director of the corps, with headquarters at S.O.S., has issued a publication on repair park operation containing instructions for the use of officers and men based on shop organizations and methods developed from experience in the United States and which has been approved by a board consisting of Col. Edgar S. Stayer, inspection division, M.T.C.; Lieut. Col. Mark L. Ireland, repair division, and Major Allen W. Pollitt, chief of maintenance, advance section, M.T.C. It treats of organization, the duties of officers, divisions, departments and shops; the distribution and production of personnel, repair methods of the M.T.C., principles governing park layout, construction details, operations, administrative methods, hints to officers and equipment. It is intended for use in connection with the manual of the M.T.C. and the regulations for standard motor vehicle operation, prepared some time ago under the direction of the Director of the M.T.C., American E.F.

All A.E.F. Units to Leave by Aug. 20.

The last of the 3d Division left the Rhine for the United States by way of Brest on Aug. 11, according to a press message from Coblenz. The movement of the 1st Division, it was added, was to begin on Aug. 15, and it was expected that all the units would be on their way home by Aug. 20. This will leave on the Rhine about 7,000 American troops, forming the permanent occupation force. They are to hold the city of Coblenz and a small sector of the bridgehead eastward, including Ehrenbreitstein and Montabaur. This arrangement, the dispatch says, was insisted upon by General Pershing despite the opposition of French army officers, who contended that in view of the fact that the United States was keeping such a small force on the Rhine it should be satisfied with holding a small town. Remagen was therefore suggested, but General Pershing argued in favor of Coblenz and succeeded in gaining his point. The territory which until recently was held by the American Army of Occupation is being taken over by French troops. Soon the small American force will be surrounded on all sides by the French, whose headquarters are at Trier, Andernach and Newwet.

WEARING SERVICE RIBBONS.

The increase in the number of Service ribbons worn by Army officers within the past six months and the manner in which foreign decorations should be worn in relation to our own is the subject of the following impromptu by an observing correspondent. He writes: "I believe that our uniform regulations require that ribbons shall be placed on a bar three-eighths inch wide, and yet one sees constantly a violation of this rule and the adoption of the British one-half inch bar. This practice, although not to be commended, gives a much better appearance to the ribbons, and the additional width prevents the pin-bars from resting on the uniform at an angle. In other words, the one-half inch bar lies flat. So far as I am aware, there is no regulation governing the sequence of foreign decorations with relation to American decorations, and the result is a complete lack of uniformity, as can be observed by a glance at different officers, each one arranging his ribbons according to personal taste. One wears his D.S.M. alone and above his campaign ribbons, another places his Legion d'Honneur before his campaigns, or perhaps after them. The exact position of the ribbons for Army officers is vague, 'about four inches from the top of the center of the shoulder,' as I recall it. Why not make it between the first and second buttons, as the Marines and Navy do? Then the small percentage of officers that observes uniform regulations will be able to dress correctly." Since the above was written we have received changes in Army Uniform Regulations, Special Regulations No. 41, printed on page 1748, containing the prescribed method for wearing foreign decorations.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1748-51.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 186, AUG. 9, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month to Major Gen. W. Lassiter. Col. J. N. Pickering, G.S., to Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 15, 1919, to take the course at the School of the Line. Col. J. N. Pickering, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of G.S.C.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Baird, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. Lieut. Col. W. E. Cole, A.G.D., is designated to take the special course this year at the General Staff College, Washington. Major J. M. Dwyer, J.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as judge advocate, maritime affairs.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. P. Hoover to Washington; Major B. T. Early to San Antonio, Texas; Major F. E. Andressen is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. and to Camp Holabird, Md.; Major E. P. Hoff to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Major L. Kurts to San Antonio, Texas.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. W. Meehan to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; Lieut. Col. H. J. Hallett to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; 5th Div.; Lieut. Col. T. E. Harwood, jr., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.; Major O. H. Witherell to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. P. Auld to Fort Howard, Md.; Major F. G. Benton to Hampton, Va., General Hospital No. 43.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. M. M. Patrick to New Orleans, La., take station; Col. R. A. Wheeler to Newport, R.I.; Capt. E. K. Dewey to Washington; 2d Lieut. P. E. Hanover to Washington, report to Chief of Engineers. Capt. F. Morris, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Barrican Arsenal, for duty.

Capt. C. E. Bliven, O.D., take station at Toledo, Ohio, for duty. First Lieut. E. Ward, S.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as camp signal officer.

Col. H. C. Whitehead, A.S., report Aug. 15 at General Staff College to take course at college. Chaplain F. C. Armstrong to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. Major R. E. McNally, Cav., is assigned to 14th Cavalry and

to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and join.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. Frankenberg to Washington for duty in office of Col. A.G. Major, C. J. Ferris to Washington; Major C. F. Baird to Washington, Chief of Field Artillery; Capt. E. M. Graves from assignment to 21st F.A. to New Orleans, La., to take transport sailing Aug. 18 to Panama, Canal Zone, for assignment to Separate Battalion Mountain Artillery at that place; 1st Lieut. A. G. Ford to Camp Bragg, N.C., for assignment to 21st F.A.

Lieut. Col. H. N. Sumner, C.A.C., is detailed as professor at Fort Military Academy, Charleston, S.C. Col. H. T. Patton, C.A.C., to Canal Zone, Panama Coast Artillery District, for duty.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Cloke, C.A.C., to Canal Zone, Panama Coast Artillery District, for duty.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. M. L. Hersey is assigned to 50th Inf., Aug. 31, and to Camp Dix, N.J.; Col. T. M. Hunter to duty under the Chief, Transportation Service, and to Hoboken, N.J.; Col. J. H. Parker from his present assignment and duty in office of assistant to Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. W. D. Willis is assigned to 48th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Lieut. Col. E. Engel is assigned to 2th Cav. and to Fort Riley, Kas.; Lieut. Col. W. T. Conway to Presidio of San Francisco, Aug. 26, for assignment to the 44th Inf.; Lieut. Col. M. E. Saville to Manila as department motor transport officer; Lieut. Col. J. W. H. Reisinger to Chicago, Ill.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. S. Bonaffon, 3d Inf., is assigned to 36th Inf. and to Camp Devens, Mass.; Major D. O. Byars is detailed as professor at the Kentucky Military Institute, London, Ky.; Capt. F. M. Lasseigne to Washington, D.C., and report to Col. F. A. Winter, M.C., president of an Army retiring board for examination by the board; Capt. L. W. Drennan is assigned to duty in the office of Chief of Staff, Washington; Capt. E. Brown, jr., to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. O. C. Nichols is assigned to 44th Inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco; 2d Lieut. G. R. DeBruler to Washington. The resignation by W. N. Hughes, jr., Inf., of his commissions as temp. colonel and major, Regular Army, is accepted this date.

Acceptance by the President of the resignation by J. P. O'Reilly, Inf., of his commissions as temp. first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant, effective June 17, 1919, is announced.

First Lieut. L. A. Elliott, Chem. War. Ser., will report to Director Chemical Warfare Service for duty.

Major J. Baylies, retired, from active duty and to home.

Chicago, Ill., and report to M.T.C. Depot for duty: 1st Lieut. E. L. Smith, M.T.C., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Howard, Inf.

Major J. R. Mendenhall, U.S.A., to Camp Merritt, N.J., for assignment to 18th Inf.

S.O. 187, AUG. 12, 1919, WAR DEPT.

First Sergt. A. A. Caruthers, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Meyer, Va., and to his home.

S.O. 188, AUG. 13, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Sergt. (then Pvt.) A. Monroe, 8th Co., 2d Battn., 160th Depot Brig. (now a member of Co. D, 536th Engrs., Camp Merritt, N.J.), was during May, 1918, at Camp Custer, Mich., tried by summary court-martial for absence without leave, in violation of the 61st Article of War. He was found guilty and sentenced to forfeit one-third of his pay per month for ten months. On May 22, 1918, the reviewing authority approved the sentence, which has since been fully executed. The sentence in so far as it purports to affect the pay of Sergeant Monroe for a period exceeding three months is illegal. Such sentence can operate to forfeit only one-third of his unallotted pay per month for three months or a total forfeiture of \$8.10. The illegal portion of the sentence adjudged against Sergeant Monroe is set aside, and the money withheld from him pursuant to the illegal portion of such sentence will be credited on his organization pay roll and refunded to him.

REVISION OF G.C.M. PROCEEDINGS.

G.O. 88, July 14, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Procedure respecting the return of proceedings to courts-martial for revision.—The following rule of procedure prescribed by the President, modifying the existing procedure respecting the return of proceedings to courts-martial for revision, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. No authority will return a record of trial to any military tribunal for reconsideration of (a) an acquittal; or (b) a finding of not guilty of any specification; or (c) a finding of not guilty of any charge, unless the record shows a finding of guilty on a specification laid under that charge which sufficiently alleges a violation of some article of war; or (d) the sentence originally imposed, with a view to increasing its severity, unless such sentence is less than the mandatory sentence fixed by law for the offense or offenses upon which a conviction has been had.

2. No military tribunal in any proceedings on revision shall reconsider its finding or sentence in any particular in which a return of the record of trial for such reconsideration is herein prohibited.

3. This order will be effective from and after Aug. 10, 1919.

II.—Transfer of Morale Branch to War Plans Division.—The Morale Branch, General Staff, as created by Sec. V, G.O. 94, War D., 1918, under the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff, is hereby transferred to the War Plans Division, General Staff. It will continue to carry out the general functions outlined in the above-mentioned order under such special instructions as the Director of the War Plans Division may direct and in conformance with orders governing other branches of the General Staff.

The Chief, Morale Branch, will report to Director of the War Plans Division for instructions.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., to Washington for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major Gen. W. Lassiter to Washington to Chief of F.A. for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major Gen. J. Biddle to Camp Travis, Texas, and assume command. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as major generals, U.S.A. only, Aug. 22, 1919: Major Gen. W. Lassiter and O. D. Rhodes. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major Gen. R. E. Noble, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A. only, at once. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. R. Sample is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A. only, Aug. 15, 1919. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. G. Gaskley to Camp Knox, Ky., and assume command of 8th F.A. Brigade. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Brig. Gen. F. E. Bamford, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A. only, Aug. 22, 1919. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. F. E. Bamford to Fort Leavenworth, General Service Schools, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. J. Bradley, U.S.A., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as brig. gens., U.S.A. only, Aug. 22: Brig. Gen. C. H. McKinstry, D. F. Craig and G. S. Simonds. (Aug. 6, War D.)

The following general officers to Washington and report to commandant General Staff College on Aug. 15, 1919, to take the course: Brig. Gen. D. F. Craig and G. S. Simonds. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Brigadier generals to duty as follows: O. H. McKinstry to Washington to Chief of Engineers; W. R. Sample to Syracuse, N.Y., as recruiting officer; S. D. Rockenbach to Camp Meade, Md., as Chief of Tank Corps. (Aug. 6, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

The following officers are relieved from detail as members of the General Staff Corps: Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, G.S.; Col. J. W. Furlow, G.S. (Aug. 6, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Officers of J.A.G.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. Taylor will report on Aug. 15 to General Staff College to take the course at the college; Major W. J. Martin to Washington;

Major E. S. Greenbaum to Camp Dix, N.J., as camp judge advocate. (Aug. 11, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major J. N. Merrill, A.G.D., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. H. K. Taylor, I.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Col. C. H. Miller, I.G.D., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report on Aug. 15 to the commandant General Service Schools to take course at the School of the Line. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. R. Householder, I.G.D., to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 20 to the Supt., U.S.M.A., for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. R. Tompkins, Sept. 1, to Chicago, Ill.; Col. H. J. Hirsch to duty under the direction of the Chief Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J.; Major E. R. Waite to Camp Pike, Ark.; Major J. A. Sterling to Manila; Major G. F. Heustis to Camp Humphreys, Va., as utilities officer; Major W. D. Dabney to El Paso, Texas, relieving Capt. F. B. Shelly, Q.M.C.; Major A. D. Hughes to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. G. W. Williams to the camp finance and disbursing officer, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. J. F. Piper to Washington; Capt. R. K. Linville to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. F. H. Richey to Camp Pike, Ark., relieving Capt. G. W. Williams, Q.M.C. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. B. F. Cheatham to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take course at the School of the Line; Col. T. H. Slavens is relieved from assignment to 51st Inf. and will report by letter to Q.M.G. for duty; 1st Lieut. H. T. Chrystal to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Construction Division as his assistant. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. L. Jacobson to Washington, D.C.; Major J. I. Lytle to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Construction Div.; Capt. F. A. Smith, in addition to present duties, will assume duty as disbursing officer for Baltimore depot warehouses, Baltimore, Md., with station at Washington, D.C., relieving Capt. A. Spengler, Q.M.C. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Majors of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: K. J. Thompson is detailed for duty with the Construction Div. and to Camp Mills, N.Y., as utilities officer; L. H. Fuchs will report to Director of Finance; M. L. Mitchell to San Francisco, Calif.; M. T. Simpson to Fort Worden, Wash., as supply officer. (Aug. 7, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. M. Smart, Med. Dept., to the Hawaiian Islands on the first transport sailing in October, 1919; Lieut. Col. H. S. Funnell to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, as camp surgeon; Lieut. Col. T. W. Burnett to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal; Major A. M. Gilpin to Watertown, Mass.; Major E. H. Brown to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; Major P. J. Lukens to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Major J. P. Spooner to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Major S. H. Smith to Fort McArthur, Calif.; Major J. D. Aronson to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. B. Pilsbury to San Francisco, Calif.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Allen to Admiral, Md. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the hospitals specified for duty: First Lieut. H. T. Bibber, Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. Goodman, Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. E. D. Mills, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 11, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. R. R. Newman, D.C., to Belleville, Ill., Scott Field, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Captains of San. C. to duty as follows: A. W. Sweet to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; C. A. Speight to Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; G. Parker to Acetank, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys. (Aug. 11, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. K. Newcomer to West Point, N.Y.; Aug. 20; Lieut. Col. F. W. Albert detailed for duty with the Joint Committee on Reclassification of Salaries and will report to the Secretary of War; Major C. H. Nichols to Washington, D.C. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Upon arrival in the United States the following provisional officers will proceed to Camp Humphreys, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for permanent appointment in the Regular Army: Major M. D. H. Kolyn and Capt. G. LaGuardia, Engrs. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Following provisional Engineer officers will report to Col. W. T. Hannum, Engrs., president of the examining board at Camp Humphreys, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for permanent appointment in the Regular Army: Capt. H. A. Skerry, T. M. Curry, jr., F. O. Albert, Majors J. R. Donaldson, L. R. Lehr and Capt. S. E. Nortner. (Aug. 12, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Col. W. L. Patterson to Aviation Repair Depot, Montgomery, Ala., and assume command; Capt. S. Kataman to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Doyle to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 1st Lieut. J. M. McDonnell to Washington, D.C., on temporary duty not to exceed two days, thence to Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Aug. 11, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. M. M. McNamee is attached to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Lieut. Col. E. S. Sayer is assigned to 12th Cav. and to Columbus, N.M.; Major R. L. Beall is attached to 8th Cav. and to Marfa, Texas; Major R. R. Wallace is assigned to 6th Cav. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Little is assigned to 8th Cav. and to Marfa, Texas. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. S. Kingsbury, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by R. D. Dolsen, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. E. Hatch to West Point, N.Y.; Major J. R. Kelly (col., F.A.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M.C., and to Camp Dix, N.J., as supply officer; Capt. O. H. Hayes (lieut. col., F.A.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps, and to El Paso, Texas; Capt. A. F. Whalen to Boston, Mass., Aug. 18; Capt. C. P. Hollingsworth (lieut. col., F.A.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C., and to Jeffersonville, Ind. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The name of Capt. C. P. Hollingsworth, F.A. (lieut. col., F.A.), is removed from the D.O.L. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by W. H. Burns, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted, Aug. 21, 1919. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by J. E. Stryker, jr., F.A., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted, Sept. 1, 1919. (Aug. 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. W. Ralston to Charleston, S.C., South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty on staff of commanding general; Major E. F. Barlow, C.A.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. H. Linsert to Fort

Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig.; Capt. J. L. Scott to Fort Constitution, N.H.; Capt. F. S. Sweet to Fort Williams, Maine; Capt. S. H. Tighman (major, C.A.C.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C., and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by R. E. Glasheen, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignations by R. A. Chambers and J. D. Harvey, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 11, War D.)

INFANTRY.

21ST—Capt. C. B. Wilson, 21st Inf., to Washington for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. T. Wilder, Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. A. Mitchell, Inf., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for assignment to the 21st Inf.; Capt. S. L. Pike (col., Inf.) is detailed for duty and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C., and to duty at Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. G. E. Hyde to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. A. McHare is assigned to the 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Resignation by E. D. McDougal, jr., Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 11, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. A. Trott to Washington, D.C., General Staff College, on Aug. 15; Major G. P. Strelinger to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. K. A. Aspray to Camp Devens, Mass.; Capt. J. A. Thaler to Camp Normoyle, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. F. Bennett to Camp Holabird, Md. (Aug. 11, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The following are assignments and changes among officers of the Transportation Service during the week ending Aug. 12: Aug. 11—Lieut. Col. J. W. Rumbough, F.A., Washington, to office of Chief of Transportation; Col. H. J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., Hoboken, N.J., to Fort Utilities.

Changes in Washington Personnel.

Aug. 7—Capt. R. L. Taylor, Inf., from duty to D.S.; Capt. E. G. Watson, Inf., from duty to leave.

Aug. 8—First Lieut. A. R. Calder, Q.M.C., from duty to leave.

Aug. 9—First Lieut. H. L. Merritt, Q.M.C., from leave to duty, Administration Division; 1st Lieut. R. L. Surratt, Q.M.C., from duty, Administration Div., to Camp Lee, Va., for discharge, Aug. 21, 1919.

Aug. 10—First Lieut. J. I. Diamond, Q.M.C., from duty to Camp Dix, N.J., for discharge.

TANK CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. D. ROCKENBACH, C.T.C.

Major G. J. Crosby, Tank Corps, to Washington for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major T. H. Edwards to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, for duty as veterinarian. (Aug. 11, War D.)

ARMY GAS MASKS FOR SALE.

The Chemical Warfare Service has a large surplus of new U.S. Army gas masks which it is offering for sale at a fixed price of \$5 each, f.o.b. Edgewood, Md. At the cessation of hostilities the War Department had a quantity of these masks on hand far in excess of the peace needs of the Army. A number of different industries have conducted experiments with the Army gas masks, which, with few exceptions, demonstrated its adaptability to general commercial use. The masks will not give protection against mine gases or in any other atmosphere containing carbon monoxide and will afford slight protection, if any, against ammonia fumes. It has been proven that the masks can be used to great advantage in combating a large majority of the fires that are occurring daily throughout the country. There has also been a considerable quantity of these masks sold to paper manufacturers, and they report very satisfactory results in the experiments that they have conducted. New masks may be purchased by forwarding to the Director of Chemical Warfare Service, Seventh and B streets, Washington, D.C., \$5 in cash, United States money order or certified check, for each complete mask desired. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the "Director, Chemical Warfare Service." Extra canisters may be purchased for \$1 each, payment to be made in the same manner. A signed statement must accompany each order to the effect that the masks will not be resold, and also stating what use the masks will be put to, so that the Chemical Warfare Service may advise what amount of protection may be expected from these masks. There is also a considerable surplus of used gas masks which are offered to the public as souvenirs. A signed statement must accompany each order stating the customer will not resell condemned or used gas masks for use in irrespirable atmospheres, and also that the used gas mask will not be represented as a regularly inspected U.S. Army gas mask. These used masks can be purchased for \$1 each, payment to be made to the Salvage Division, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Munitions Building, 19th and B streets, Washington, D.C., or to the Director, Chemical Warfare Service, Seventh and B streets, Washington, D.C.

BAD ROADS DELAY MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAIN.

The War Department announces that the train of the Motor Transport Corps, which is making a transcontinental trip, with San Francisco as its objective, had on Aug. 12 reached Rawlins, Wyo., 1,800 miles from Washington, its starting point. The train was then two days behind its schedule, due to the bad condition of roads encountered in Nebraska, heavy rains having made them almost impassable in some instances. At one particularly bad spot seven hours was required for the train to move 200 feet. These severe road conditions have given the first real tests of the capacity of the convoy, but men and vehicles have stood it well. On the run to Big Springs, Neb., where the train was held up by quicksand, the entire personnel was on duty for seventeen hours straight. Since crossing the Mississippi river on July 29 the train has climbed 8,000 feet. The Continental Divide was crossed on Aug. 9 at an elevation of 8,240 feet. The train arrived at Cheyenne, Wyo., on Aug. 10. It was met at Hillsdale, twenty miles to the eastward, by Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neill, post commander at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, and by Gov. Robert D. Carey and staff. On arriving at Cheyenne a troop of the 15th Cavalry, with the regimental band, headed the train and escorted it to Fort Russell, where the entire train personnel was quartered. The Elks Club of Cheyenne entertained the officers that night, while a dance was given at the post for the enlisted men. The town of Rawlins was made on Aug. 13. The end of the week was expected to find the train at Evanston, Wyo. Owing to the heavy roads Salt Lake City will probably not be reached until the middle of the week commencing Aug. 17. Recruits have been obtained at various points during the present week.

STAFF STUDY OF PROMOTIONS IN ARMIES.

Advocates Promotion by Seniority.

A study prepared by the War Plans Division of the General Staff, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, formerly director of the War Plans Division, shows that twelve out of sixteen foreign countries named use the principle of promotion by selection to some degree, and that all sixteen use the system of promotion by seniority either in whole or in part. Based largely upon the experiences of these countries and upon conditions in the American Army, this study advocates a system of promotion by seniority rather than selection, as follows: "All promotions to include the grade of colonel on a single list for all officers in the Army; but pass over officers unfit for promotion." The results of this study, which is not approved by the War Department, are made public by their inclusion in a table prepared to show the systems in vogue in the armies of sixteen foreign countries which was placed in the record of the hearing of General March before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 8.

The system recommended by this study provides for the elimination of officers as follows: "(a) Elimination of all officers unfit to continue in the Service, when due for promotion by seniority, or at such other times as the War Department may elect; (b) eliminate any officer who has been passed over for promotion three times while serving in a single grade; (c) elimination board may wholly discharge or transfer officers of not less than two years' service to the reserve for five years on two and one-half per cent. of pay at time of transfer for each year's service, not exceeding thirty per cent." The recommendation also provides for the voluntary transfer to the reserve for five years of officers of not less than two years' service on two and one-half per cent. of pay at time of transfer for each year's active service, not exceeding thirty per cent. Under the system advocated the names would be presented to the appointing or removing power by a board of general officers. Under the heading entitled "What Evidence to be Considered" appears the following: "All records, the opinions of all senior officers in a position to give a helpful opinion, and a special examination."

The twelve countries which have a system of promotion in which seniority and selection are combined are: Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Serbia, Switzerland, Chile, Argentina. The four which have practically unmodified promotion by seniority, even including general officers, are: Norway, Greece, Belgium and Holland. In each case the system referred to is that in vogue in times of peace prior to the present war.

Promotion Methods Abroad.

The following outlines of promotion methods in the most important foreign countries are taken from the study prepared under the direction of General Brown:

Great Britain.

The whole question of promotion in the British army is complicated by the many varieties of rank, the positions held, which often fix the pay regardless of rank, and by the multitudinous exceptions to general rules; further by the system of "seconding" officers who are absent on detached service, and by the list of supernumeraries formed of officers returning from detached service to the line, and otherwise, which must be absorbed before further promotions are made. Yet again it is not always necessary that a vacancy should exist in a grade in order that an officer of the next grade may be promoted, as promotion is sometimes granted on the completion of a fixed period of service. A brief statement of the British system which shall also be clear is therefore hardly possible, but subject to the foregoing complications, a general statement of the system follows:

Until recently promotion to include the grade of major was by seniority in the regiment, subject to the professional examination at each promotion, and by selection for the higher grades. But the principle of selection has now been made to apply to all grades, still subject, however, to the professional examinations. It may be stated, however, that below the grade of major, promotions by selection, while authorized, are rarely made, and in practice promotions to include the grade of major are in effect still by seniority in the regiment. The guiding principle of the advancement of officers by selection is a system of annual "confidential reports," which cover the opinions of higher commanders of the officers reported upon, and which recommend an officer in each case—(1) for accelerated promotion; (2) for promotion in the ordinary course; or (3) for promotion to be delayed for further report. After two successive annual reports recommending delay in promotion of an officer, a special report by three senior officers is required on the question of further retention of the officer in the service.

In the recommendations for accelerated promotions, reporting officers are advised that "recommendations of this nature should be sparingly made and should apply only to cases where an officer is exceptionally fitted, etc., and it may be noted that so far very few promotions have been made in accordance with this change in the British system. In case of the Cavalry and Infantry, if senior officers are not qualified for promotion, and if promotion has been rapid in the regiment, officers are sometimes extra regimentally promoted from other units. In the case of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Army Service Corps, there is also a system of time promotion in addition to that to fill vacancies, viz.: Royal Artillery to captain after thirteen years' service; Royal Engineers, to captain after eleven years' service, and to major after twenty years' service; Royal Army Service Corps, to captain after eleven years' service. All captains of Infantry and Royal Army Service Corps are now promoted to major after fifteen years' service.

A captain or lieutenant may be permitted to retire after not less than eight years' service, if appointed to a commission in the militia, and thereafter for a period not to exceed ten years, and while serving under such commission, receives temporary retired pay of 100 pounds a year. An officer with not less than fifteen years' service may be permitted to retire subject to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State, and with the retired pay laid down for his rank and service. But, generally, "voluntary retirement with retired pay or gratuity shall only be permitted when it is deemed expedient by the Secretary of State." Officers, to include grade of colonel, are compulsorily retired after a period of five years of non-employment in any one grade or on attaining the age in grade shown below: If holding rank of second lieutenant, at age of forty-five years; first lieutenant or captain, forty-five years; major, forty-eight years; lieutenant colonel, fifty-four years; colonel, fifty-seven years. Major recommendations are compelled to retire, at least, after a period of non-employment of three years; and lieutenant generals and generals at sixty-seven years of age.

France.

All promotions are by arm of the service and not regimentally. All second lieutenants are promoted after two years' service. Promotion in the remaining grades is as follows: To first lieutenant, by seniority; to captain, two-thirds by seniority, one-third by selection; to major, one-half by seniority, one-half by selection; to lieutenant colonel and all higher grades, by selection. But in time of peace all officers must have served before promotion as follows: As second lieutenant, two years; as lieutenant, two years; as captain, four years; as major, three years; as lieutenant colonel, two years; as colonel, three years; as general of brigade, three years. In time of war this time limit in each grade is reduced one-half, and at any time it may be waived in the case of an "action d'eclat."

The method of selection is the composition of a commission for each arm of the service, yearly, composed entirely of general officers, which draws up a list for its arm of the service of the officers recommended for selection for promotion, and this list is sent to the Minister of War, who makes such alterations as he sees fit and gives the list its final form. Officers are compulsorily

retired at the following ages: Lieutenants, at fifty-two; captains, at fifty-three; majors, at fifty-four; lieutenant colonels, at fifty-eight; colonels, at fifty-nine; generals of brigade, at sixty; generals of division, at sixty-two.

Italy.

Promotion is by seniority and selection, as follows: Second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenants after three years' service; lieutenants are promoted to captains if there are no vacancies after fifteen years' service as officers with the sole condition of having a declaration of aptitude; promotion to the grade of captain is one-fourth by selection and three-fourths by seniority. There is no examination for those promoted by seniority. To obtain promotion by selection, lieutenants of the mobile army must have passed final examinations of the war school. These examinations seem to be competitive, and those passing highest are selected.

To the grade of major one-sixth of the vacancies are filled by selection and the remainder by seniority. To secure promotion by seniority, captains must pass examinations determined by royal decrees. Subjects of these examinations are in part common to one era, and in part common to all arms. To obtain promotion by selection, captains must present themselves for examination passed on decision of royal decree. Subjects are in part common to all arms, and in part special to any arm as for promotion by seniority. Captains are recommended for the selection examination by promotion boards. Captains must have served two years as such, if in the general staff, or seven years if in the mobile army. To the grade of lieutenant colonel by seniority. Colonels of all arms and all corps are taken by selection from the lieutenant colonels of the corresponding roll of seniority. They must have passed an examination of ability and professional culture. Promotions to the various grades of general are made by selection. Colonels of the mobile army (with the exception of those on technical roll) cannot be promoted to the grade of major general if they have not creditably held for at least two years the command of a regiment.

Japan.

Promotion is either by seniority or by selection. Sub (second) lieutenants are appointed in time of peace upon recommendation of regimental commanders from graduates of military schools. In time of war they may be appointed in like manner from non-commissioned grades; from sublieutenant to lieutenant it is two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection; from lieutenant to captain it is one-half by seniority and one-half by selection, and above the rank of captain entirely by selection. To include the grade of captain promotion is regimental; above that, in the arm. Proposals for promotion by selection up to include the rank of captain are made by regimental commanders and the chief of staff of the division, and require confirmation by the division commander. When there is no division the recommendations are submitted by the colonel and brigade commander. The brigade and division commanders make recommendations for promotion from a captaincy to include a colonelcy. The Emperor takes final action, and he himself nominates all general officers.

To receive promotion to a higher grade an officer must have served in the grade below as follows: For lieutenant, two years as second (sub) lieutenant; for captain, two years as lieutenant; for major, four years as captain; for lieutenant colonel, three years as major; for colonel, two years as lieutenant colonel; for major general, two years as colonel; for lieutenant general, three years as major general; for general, four years as lieutenant general. Thus, to reach the grade of general an officer must have served for twenty-two years and have passed through all the commissioned grades, gaining in this way a proper appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of each. Promotion from the grade of lieutenant general to that of general is by imperial will, as is the appointment of field marshal. Field marshals are appointed from generals, and custom demands that to attain this grade they must have served in four campaigns.

REGULAR ARMY DIVISION HOME STATIONS.

Reorganization on Peace Basis.

Secretary of War Baker made the following announcement concerning the seven divisions of the Regular Army on Aug. 12, this marking the first step toward the maintenance of the Army on a divisional basis. The statement reads:

"Home stations have now been definitely selected, to which the Regular Army divisions that served abroad are being returned for discharge of emergency enlisted men who desire it, recruitment and reorganization on peace basis. These home stations are:

- "First Division, Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky.
- "Second Division, Camp Travis, near San Antonio, Texas.
- "Third Division, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
- "Fourth Division, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
- "Fifth Division, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
- "Sixth Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
- "Seventh Division, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.

"By the last of October the process of actual demobilization will be practically completed insofar as combatant troops are concerned. There will be many details of care and disposition of surplus property, completing permanent records, looking after the population of the hospitals, that will continue to require the time and attention of many officers and men. But the units of the mobile Army which have been overseas will be busied with plans for the future.

"In these divisional camps and in the permanent camps in the Southern Department and elsewhere the whole new program of helping the soldier to become a more efficient and useful citizen by reason of his enlistment in the Army will be put into play. Each one of these divisional camps will be a branch of the 'university in khaki,' as will every other station of a Regular Army unit. As fine a type of young American manhood is now enlisting in the Regular Army as ever wore the American uniform. They are going to get out of their enlistment, we hope, a practical benefit that they can turn to use all the rest of their lives. Enlistments for the Regular Army now reach nearly 100,000, and the rate continues at about 5,000 a week.

Army as Educational Institution.

"In this work I want to ask the co-operation of the communities where the Regular Army units are stationed. I fear that in the days before the war we had rather fallen into the habit of taking the Regular Army for granted as a permanent police force we could forget about until trouble happened. We had lost sight, we civilians outside the uniform, of the tremendous potential value of the Army as an educational institution for training young men to become, not only finished soldiers, but citizens able to earn more and be more after their terms in the Army were finished. We used to want to persuade all men who enlisted to continue to re-enlist and become professional fighting men. There must always be the permanent group of re-enlisted men, of course, just as there are always instructors and professors at college. But now, while retaining the training group of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and making their life and pay worth while, we want this group to graduate the majority of the men who enlist back into civil life so much bettered by their service that they can no longer afford to be private soldiers.

"In this work we need the co-operation of the civilian communities, the constant mindfulness and helpfulness of the whole citizenship. It is not too much to ask these cities and towns where the Regulars are domiciled, to regard the divisional or the regimental camp and the sol-

dier inhabitants as Cambridge regards Harvard, or New Haven regards Yale, or Berkeley regards the University of California, and as all of these college towns regard the students. These young soldiers will be away from their homes, soldier-students who have placed their services and if need be their lives in behalf of their country, in return for a pledge of helpful instruction. These communities, even though the high period of war emotion has passed, should make these young soldiers feel that they are remembered and thought for and of, even in these days of peace. They should be welcomed just as the men were welcomed who came forward for service in 1917 and 1918. The spirit with which they are accepted into these communities will largely shape the spirit of these new wearers of the uniform.

"The nation's debt to those splendid units of the Regular Army can never be paid. Each one of them has traditions that should be inspirational in their effect upon the young men who belong to them, working for high standards of service and sound Americanism in the Army and out of it. Let us realize this, and show our gratitude by our helpfulness. What I have said about the communities where the units of the mobile Army are to be applied equally to those communities where other soldiers are going about the arduous tasks of closing up the business of the war that is over. These soldiers, certainly, have the most difficult part to take. Let us not forget them. Let's keep them in mind, cordially and helpfully, through to the end. I would like the citizens in these various communities, through their proper organizations, to take up practically and in consultation with the commanding officers some workable plan of peace time relation and friendship. Conditions ought to be so arranged that the men who serve in these camps and stations will be glad their training is near such good people and in such kindly surroundings."

GENERAL MARCH ON SEPARATE AIR SERVICE

At the conclusion of his survey of the General Staff bill for the reorganization of the Army before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 8, an account of which appears on page 1727, General March was asked by Senator Wadsworth to comment on the bill introduced by Senator New for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics. As expressed in the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill, the Chief of Staff opposed the divorcing of the Air Service from the Army and Navy. He said:

"I read over Senator New's bill just as I was leaving the committee last night for the first time, and, of course, a bill of such importance ought to be studied more carefully than I could study it on the brief survey I gave it last night. The proposition to establish an independent air service, that would include with the Army and Navy the Postmaster General's activities and all activities in the Army, has been considered a number of times by the department from every standpoint. We had many conferences with the air people on that subject, and we have listened to the arguments pro and con.

"My personal opinion is that it would be very unfortunate to take away from the War Department the control of the military aviators who are necessary to a properly organized force. I believe, and I understand from naval officers, that the Navy feels the same way, and I think the Postmaster General feels the same way about his people. I think there will be united opposition by the heads of these departments, by Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and the Postmaster General, to the proposition to have all air activities consolidated in one board—I am sure of that. From a military standpoint it is out of the question, it seems to me, to put the training of military aviators in the hands of anybody except the Army, or to have anybody in control of Army aviators except the general officer in command of that force. For instance, if we had an independent service, which was supposed to turn out men for service in France during this war, and General Pershing had no control or hand in their training, and they were not trained by the Army themselves or anybody who had power in the Military Establishment they would be of no value. And the power to take trained men and put them anywhere else would be positively fatal to military efficiency. We believe the military control of all parts of the military machine should be in the hands of the Secretary of War or his representative, and that is a matter of principle, without going into details on this particular bill."

BATTLE CASUALTIES IN A.E.F.

The War Department, under date of Aug. 12, has issued a final report of the Central Records Office, American R.E., dated June 3, 1919, showing the battle casualties that have taken place in various arms of the Service. The department explains that previous casualty rates have been based on figures tabulated from the current casualty reports, which in many cases contained inaccuracies. The final report of the Central Records Office, A.E.F., in which only slight revisions will be made, makes possible revision of previous rates. Casualty rates for the several Services are given based on the total number of battle deaths and wounded and the number who reached France in each branch of the Service. The Marines show the highest rate, with four in each ten officers and three in each ten men killed or wounded. A synopsis of the tables printed below shows that: Among enlisted men battle deaths were eight in each thousand; among emergency officers they were eleven in each thousand; among Regular Army officers they were fourteen in each thousand.

Death rates were far higher in the Infantry than in any other branch of the Service. Among each 1,000 enlisted men in the Infantry reaching France there were 270 killed or wounded. Among each thousand in the Signal Corps the casualties were 50; in the Engineer Corps, 43; in the Tank Corps, 38; in the Artillery, 33, and in the Air Service, 2. Among each 1,000 officers in the Infantry reaching France there were 330 killed or wounded. Among each 1,000 in the Tank Corps the casualties were 82; in the Air Service, 57; in the Engineer Corps, 52; in the Artillery, 47, and in the Signal Corps, 25. Battle death rates among graduates of the Military Academy were greater in both the higher and lower ranks than they were in the corresponding ranks among officers of the Regular Army who were not graduates of the Academy. Among those above the rank of captain the battle deaths of Regulars were 8 in each thousand for graduates of West Point and 6 among other Regulars. Among captains and lieutenants the deaths were 37 to 1,000 for the graduates of the Academy and 18 for the other Regulars of the same ranks. The facts about casualties may be summarized by stating that they were higher among officers than among en-

listed men, higher among Regular officers than among emergency officers, higher in the Infantry than in any other branch of the Service, and higher among West Point graduates than among other Regular officers.

More than 100 names were removed from the list of missing in action, reported by The Adjutant General's office to the press, by corrections announced during the past week. This leaves only 127 names on the list. It is probable that the remaining names will be cleared within a short time. As compared with the practical elimination of our own missing, other nations still carry very large numbers of missing unclaimed. The latest available figures for France and England are 264,000 and 121,000, respectively, still carried as missing in action. The reduction of the United States' missing from a total of 78,000 has been due to the very efficient system of search instituted by the casualty section of the Central Records Office. The report follows. Approximately 1,100 carried as missing in action on June 3, 1919, are not included:

Battle Casualties, by Arm of Service.

Service.	Battle deaths.		Wounded.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	1,580	38,790	4,810	137,257	89	3,220
Machine Gun	115	2,423	477	12,649	4	121
Marines	78	1,903	373	7,804	0	84
Artillery	97	1,838	473	9,102	3	30
Engineers	59	1,207	216	6,730	1	37
Signal	6	283	35	1,535	0	12
Medical	27	256	134	1,400	38	48
Air Service	190	46	138	141	183	0
Headquarters	6	144	55	169	1	1
Coast Artillery	0	98	36	519	2	0
Police and Hqs. Train.	4	76	7	800	0	0
Pioneer Infantry	0	47	7	292	3	9
Tank Corps	7	50	43	304	0	9
Quartermaster	8	36	2	92	0	0
Motor Transport	3	82	5	186	0	3
Gas	5	36	10	265	0	0
Anti-aircraft	0	22	4	132	0	2
Cavalry	0	9	5	31	0	1
Ordnance	0	3	0	26	0	1

Total 2,191-47,807-6,707-192,923-316-4,164

Casualty Rates by Arm of Service.

Based on the final returns of the Central Records Office, the battle deaths and wounded are measured against the total number of troops in each service reaching France. Approximately 1,100 carried as missing in action on the date of the report are not included:

Service.	Battle casualties (Dead and wounded).		Casualties per 1,000 troops who reached France.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Marines	350	9,806	402.3	313.7
Infantry and M.G.	6,982	211,119	330.2	262.8
Tank Corps	50	354	82.0	38.4
Air Service	328	187	57.5	3.5
Engineer and Gun.	299	8,297	32.3	42.2
Artillery and Gun. Tr.	592	11,557	47.3	33.9
Anti-aircraft	4	154	29.4	48.5
Signal	31	1,817	25.8	50.4
Police and Hqs. Trains.	11	876	19.9	31.6
Headquarters	62	313	15.6	24.7
Cavalry	5	40	15.2	6.4
Medical	161	1,636	10.4	12.6
Motor Transport	19	218	8.1	7.3
Quartermaster	4	128	1.7	2.6
Pioneer Infantry	4	299	1.7	2.6
Ordnance	0	29	0.	1.4

Battle Deaths U.S.M.A. Graduates and Other Regulars.

Military Academy—	Field Officers.		Total.
	Gen.	Col.	
Served in war.	339	508	2,226
Battle deaths	672	4	17
Other Regular—			
Served in war.	49	827	950
Battle deaths	1	3	16
Deaths per thousand—Military Academy, 8; other Regular, 6.			

Company Officers.

Military Academy—	Company Officers.			Total.
	Capt.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieut.	
Served in war.	241	62	56	359
Battle deaths	9	4	1	14
Other Regular—				
Served in war.	2,498	2,710	415	5,623
Battle deaths	36	51	14	101
Deaths per thousand—Military Academy, 37; other Regular, 18.				

Battle Deaths, Regular and Emergency Officers.

The 505 U.S. Military Academy graduates commissioned Nov. 1, 1918, are not included.

	Number who served in war.	Battle deaths.	Deaths per thousand.
Regular	11,000	148	13.5
Emergency	189,000	2,048	10.8
Total	200,000	2,191	11.

Battle Deaths of Regular Army Officers—by Rank.

	Number who served in war.	Battle deaths.	Deaths per thousand.
General officers	328	1	2.6
Colonel	1,499	5	3.3
Lieutenant colonel	1,454	11	7.6
Major	1,657	16	9.7
Captain	2,793	45	16.4
First lieutenant	2,792	55	20.7
Second lieutenant	471	15	31.8
Total	11,000	148	13.5

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The total of Army casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to Aug. 14, as given out by the War Department, after an official check, is 298,515. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. The total of Marine Corps casualties is 6,139, making a grand total of 304,654.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of Aug. 7-13, inclusive.

Commissioned casualties announced in list of Aug. 9.

DIED OF DISEASE.	
Nurse.	
Murphy, Teresa M., Manville, R.I.	
WOUNDED SEVERELY.	
Lieutenants.	
Gordon, Frank A., Urbana, Ill.	
Street, Frank M., Royalton, Minn.	
WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.	
Lieutenants.	
Dudley, Russell H., Lancaster, Pa.	
Williams, Thomas McC., Montgomery, Ala.	
WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.	
Lieutenant.	
Farrer, Lynn W., Braymor, Mo.	
CHANGE IN STATUS.	
Erroneously reported missing in action—Lieut. John W. McElroy, Rebecca, Ga.	

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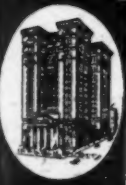
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MORE PAY FOR OFFICERS.

The question of the high cost of living has become so pressing on all classes of people in the United States that it has been the subject of an address to Congress by the President, and of an intense activity in Congress and in several of the Government departments, to the end that the cost of the necessities of life may be brought down to a level more nearly approaching the earnings of the average citizen. It is to be noted, however, that nowhere in any of this agitation has a voice been raised in favor of two classes of men in the Government service who are absolutely dependent upon the Government for any relief, namely, Army and Navy officers. The profound interest this general subject excites among our readers is shown by the very considerable number of letters we have received of late from Army and Navy officers, from their wives, and even from emergency officers discharged from the Army or Navy, and yet who, on returning to civil life, have not lost an interest in the Services. It is not the smaller part of the testimony we receive through these letters, on the crying need for the stern necessity of an increase in officers' pay, that men such as these we have just mentioned should carry back into civil life with them the memory of the fact of how difficult it is for an Army or a Navy officer to live in anything like decent circumstances on the small pay they are receiving at present. "An Infantry Officer" gives these illustrations of the difficulties of making ends meet under present officers' pay. He writes:

"The matter of pay now is a very vital one with the entire Army. We are not only living in the most expensive age in the history of the world, but most of us have been, or soon will be, reduced in rank and consequently in pay. The last raise in pay was in 1908. I was able to live and support a wife on the pay of a first lieutenant at that time. I could not do so now. I wonder if the world at large knows that the pay of a second lieutenant is only \$141.67 per month. Let us make some comparisons: In this city, Houston, Texas, a carpenter gets ninety cents per hour, or for an eight hour day \$7.20; a bricklayer \$1.12 1/2 per hour, or for an eight hour day \$9. Say the carpenter works twenty-five days a month and the bricklayer the same, their pay would be monthly \$180 and \$225 respectively. The daily wage of the second lieutenant is \$4.72, the first lieutenant \$5.55. Taking into consideration the commutation of quarters, their pay is respectively: second lieutenant, \$165.67, first lieutenant, \$202. Then these same lieutenants must have a college education or the equivalent to enter the Army. They must be mentally, morally and physically fit. They must live wherever the Government orders them. They must transport their wives and children around after them at their own expense. They must dress well and expensively at all times and at all places. How they are going to do it on the above pay will be one of the wonders of the world.

"Further than this, most of the younger officers of the Army have enjoyed higher rank and pay than their grades during the war only to be now reduced. They have married and become accustomed to living at a higher rate than what their income now will be. Must they be humiliated on account of poor pay for the day and generation? I say they should not be made to do so.

"I, myself, am to be reduced this month from a lieutenant colonel to captain. My pay will be \$108 less per month. I pay \$75 for the lower part of a duplex house and in this town am glad to get it at that price, or for any price. The place is unusually congested with people. About the only way to get a house is to build or buy. My commutation when reduced will amount to \$48 per month. Must I leave my home and go to rooming after twenty years' service in the Army because my pay is not equal to my station in life? And this, too, after over six years under field conditions on the border and in France, with all my property packed and crated in the garrison I last left because I change station so fast it is impossible to have it with me. Cannot something be done for our relief?"

From "An Army Officer's Wife" we have a letter urging the increase in pay of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers. She says: "An officer who has a family can hardly keep out of debt, even when he only buys the necessities of life. The Government expects us to live in a certain style as representatives of that Government, and in such a way as to bring no discredit to the uniform, yet how are we going to do it at the present cost of living? Many of our young men are resigning from the Service, not because they want to, but to get into some business that will enable them to support their families. These young men love the Service and have never known any other life, being the sons and grandsons of officers."

Dr. Frank S. Thornburg, of Pasadena, Calif., who was

an emergency officer in the Army, sends us the following views of a civilian looking back over his memory of Army life from the viewpoint of an outsider. He says:

"Some civilians I know think that an Army officer has an easy job, well paid for; but seven months' service in the late emergency taught me they are much mistaken about a subject of which they know little. After seven months of buying the things the Government ordered, paying expenses of myself and little family, on a first lieutenant's pay, it occurred to me I might stay in the Army if I had a captaincy, but since becoming a civilian again I'm sure I wouldn't be in the Army if they would give me a captaincy. I only state this to show you my interest is not at all personal. The Government expects its officers to be well fed and well clothed and stipulates in many instances what they shall buy, but doesn't stipulate what the merchants shall charge them for it. That my interest may not appear as 'just talk' I have written these sentiments to the Congressman from my district and our two Senators."

In an editorial on "The Pay of the Navy" in a recent issue of the Boston Transcript it was stated: "No one needs to be told how universally and extensively prices, wages and living expenses have mounted since the pay of naval officers was last suggested in 1908, but the naval officer has been too busy carrying on the war and rendering unselfish service to make known his private troubles. It has now reached the point where the efficiency of the Navy is seriously threatened by the economic condition confronting its officers." The Transcript is correct in this contention, except where it says "No one needs to be told." Congress needs to be told, for its attitude is that of absolute indifference to a thing that is of such vital importance to so many men who, as officers of the Army and Navy, are absolutely dependent upon Congress for their rate of pay.

The only recognition we have seen anywhere of the fact that Army and Navy officers' pay is too low in any of the hearings conducted by Congressional committees recently was noted in the following colloquy between Mr. Johnson and Major Moses King, jr., U.S.A., at a recent hearing on Army printing. The moral of Mr. Johnson's final remark is that he recognizes that for equal service a man can get more pay in civil life than he can as an officer of the U.S. Army:

Mr. Johnson, of Washington: "What is the lowest rank of Army officer to edit the bulletin for recruiting service? Do they get an editor and promote him to the rank of major, or something like that?" Major King: "No, sir; the editing of that has been done by one of the officers up there in connection with his other duties."

Mr. Johnson then asked: "Is he inducted into the Service for that work?" Mr. King: "No, sir."

Mr. Johnson: "That has been done in the Army for editing work, employing an editor and inducting him into the Army and promoting him to be major, because he cannot live as a captain." Major King: "No, sir; it has not been done, as far as the recruiting work goes—that is, as far as I am able to state. I should say a captain could do the work, and possibly a lieutenant could do the work."

Mr. Johnson: "But he could get more money on the outside than the lieutenant's salary."

CHIEFS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

Despite the absorbing interest for officers of the U.S. Army stationed in Washington in the military matters now before Congress and particularly the hearings on the Army reorganization bill, the discussion of the long agitated and long desired matter of establishing chiefs for the Infantry and for the Cavalry in the War Department continues with unabated interest. An officer, who is nearing the close of his detail on staff duty, calls attention to the fact that during the war it was believed necessary to have chiefs of all corps and departments. He cites the chiefs of the Chemical Warfare Service, Construction Division, Field Artillery, Motor Transport Corps, Transportation Corps, directors of Air Service, Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Tank Corps, Finance and Military Intelligence. These—as well as those arms which have chiefs in the peace-time organization as well as in war—it was stated by the officer, had their own personnel branches and all transmitted their requests for detail to The Adjutant General's office, which issued orders accordingly without question with regard to assignment of officers. If this was conducive to the best interests of the Army in war time, why is it not a good thing to cling to in peace time? he asks. And why, with so many of these organizations of small size in comparison to the Infantry, the largest arm of the Service, and the Cavalry, the third largest arm, is it still considered equitable and efficient to continue the practice of handling officer detail for the Infantry and Cavalry by the Personnel Branch of the General Staff?

Explanations which will satisfactorily answer the questions of Infantry and Cavalry officers (whose interest in and pride for their particular arm are behind their desire to bring about the adoption of chiefs for these two arms), are as yet not forthcoming. Attention may also be called to the fact that under the reorganization bill just introduced the Field Artillery returns to its National Defense Act status, so far as the matter of a chief is concerned, the new bill providing for no Field Artillery officer higher than colonel, as the appointment of the Chief of Field Artillery was for the emergency only. His work has been so highly satisfactory and of

so important a bearing upon the Service during the war, that Infantry and Cavalry officers believe the record warrants a better fate for the Field Artillery arm than to lose its chief. Our future military policy will be based on war experiences and the officers agitating the plan for chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry insist that the chiefs of all services more than justified the system by war-time efficiency. "We are told that war-time selection for promotion justifies the adoption of the selective system in peace time," said one officer. "If we are to adopt plans because of war-time justification, then I submit that the appointment of chiefs for all arms, corps and departments is justified, and the War Department cannot well overlook that fact."

REGRETTABLE NATIONAL GUARD OUTBURST.

It is to be regretted that the wiser heads among the National Guard officers of the country do not take some steps to put an end to such temperamental outbursts by the National Guard Association of the United States as were witnessed for the second time this year at a meeting of the organization in New York city on Aug. 5. In the name of the association there were sent to Secretary of War Baker and to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs telegrams criticizing the bill (S. 2691 and H.R. 8068) entitled the National Service Act which had been introduced in Congress by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, as told in our issue of Aug. 2, page 1676. In these telegrams the officers of the National Guard Association, from ill-considered haste and apparent ignorance of the real origin of the measure, described it as "the swan song of the General Staff," said that if the act were passed it would be "a stigma upon the citizen soldiery which bore the brunt of fighting as shock troops," and declared that "the attempt to secure recruits for the Regular Army has utterly failed." Just what relation these last two statements bore to a bill providing for an Army on the basis of universal military training only the authors of the telegram knew.

The sought-for publicity gained by the issuing of this message brought from the Military Training Camps Association a statement, the essential portions of which read: "The National Service Act introduced in Congress by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn is not an Administration bill, is not a General Staff bill, but is the bill of the Training Camps Association. This bill was prepared by the Training Camps Association's Committee on Universal Training and was introduced verbatim by Messrs. Chamberlain and Kahn, and is sometimes called the Chamberlain-Kahn Universal Military Training bill."

"Instead of abolishing the Guard as a state force the National Service Act provides means whereby the Guard can obtain recruits in ample numbers from the graduates in the training camps—men so serving being excused from service in the Federal Reserve. The Guard is restored to its constitutional function by the National Service Act and cannot be ordered out of the country without its consent and that of the several states. Nor would the Guard be discharged, as now, from state service by any call into Federal service. Thus the states would not hereafter be stripped of all military protection when they have most need of it, that is, in time of war, as they were during the present war. We would not have the absurd spectacle of the Guard, now trained by border and foreign service, being disbanded."

The above was given to the press on Aug. 8 and on the same day the National Guard Association also issued a statement aimed chiefly at the New York Times, which had criticized the action of the association. The statement avers that the association "gave two days' serious consideration to the provisions of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill before issuing its statement to the War Department and to the Adjutants General of every state in the Union. . . . And it was after a debate, which lasted well into the night, was the truth of the diabolical scheme of the General Staff to create jobs for majors, captains and lieutenants who now hold temporary rank as brigadier generals, colonels and majors, brought home to them. The convention had hardly recovered from the shock which it received from the Chamberlain-Kahn bill before it read in the papers of the so-called Baker bill. Relying on the newspapers for its information, it adopted resolutions opposing the passage of the bill, and it addressed a letter to the Adjutants General of every state of the Union urging opposition to the bill."

If the first statement made public on Aug. 5 had been allowed to pass without comment by the National Guard Association good-natured persons would have credited its misstatements to hasty action and soon forgotten it. But when the association presents itself for the second time as believing the National Service Act to be the work of the General Staff it stands convicted of ignorance and of gross prejudice against that body. Where in the provisions of the National Service Act, so-called, it found its mare's nest of a "diabolical scheme of the General Staff" is beyond our comprehension. It was perfectly well known in Washington political circles that the Training Camps Association was responsible for the bill and that neither the War Department nor the General Staff had anything to do with it. Unless the National Guard Association is to sink to the level of being nothing more than a common military scold it behooves the wiser and more soundly balanced heads among its membership to take measures to stop such ignorant and foolish outbreaks as this we have just recorded. Any element in a military organization in the

United States that wants to "smash the Regular Army" and sees in a bill initiated by civilians a "diabolical scheme of the General Staff" is a detriment to its prosperity and an enemy to its permanent success. Moreover the National Guard can depend upon the word of the Chief of Staff of the Army that no interference with the Guard organization is intended; for General March stated at a hearing on the Army reorganization bill on Aug. 7 that "the attitude of the War Department is that the present laws in regard to that [the National Guard] should not be changed, unless you change them yourselves."

UNIFORM CHANGES IN THE COAST GUARD.

Certain amendments to the Uniform Regulations for commissioned and warrant officers of the Coast Guard have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and are now in the hands of the printer for early distribution to the Service. The full dress cap, frock coat, belt and trousers are abolished to make the uniforms of Coast Guard officers conform to those of the other military services. For commissioned and warrant officers the new Navy double-breasted service coat is adopted. All commissioned officers will wear a shield above the sleeve stripes, staff officers wearing colored cloth between the stripes, as follows: Engineer officers, purple; constructors, light brown, and district superintendents, olive green. Buttons are changed in size to $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 7-10" and 9-16" in diameter. All warrant officers will wear a shield 3" from edge of cuff with the old rank device placed $\frac{1}{2}$ " above it. Rank device for masters' mates to be two crossed anchors of silver. The olive drab uniform for keepers is to be similar to the white uniform and to be worn with the same buttons and ornaments. All bronze devices for warrant officers are abolished and embroidered ones substituted. The old cap remains, but with a slightly enlarged and stiffened crown. The cap to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ " high in front and $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in the rear. For commissioned officers a new frock coat, double-breasted, with five buttons in each row, with open rolling collar, similar to the Navy coat, is adopted. Old uniform may be worn until Jan. 1, 1921.

URGES A MILITARY MERIT BADGE.

Secretary Baker has requested the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to introduce a bill which would provide for the adoption of a Military Merit Badge for award to enlisted men of the Army. This badge would be given to enlisted men who have served a three-year enlistment with a perfect record as to conduct, thus corresponding with the Good Conduct Medal of the Navy and Marine Corps. The bill would also provide for the award of an additional bar for each subsequent enlistment for which the enlisted man is entitled to recognition for exemplary service. Provision is made for the payment of \$1 a month additional pay upon the award of the Military Merit Badge and fifty cents more a month for each bar received. Secretary Baker's letter follows: "There is submitted herewith a draft of proposed bill, the purpose of which is to authorize the award of an appropriate Military Merit Badge and bars to the enlisted men of the Army. This badge is intended to serve the same purpose as the Good Conduct Medal now awarded to enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps, and which has proven a valuable aid in promoting exemplary conduct. The passage of this bill, it is believed, will be of material aid in bringing about a higher standard of behavior, efficiency, appearance and fidelity among the enlisted personnel of the Army."

AMERICAN DESIGN OF VICTORY MEDAL.

The United States Commission on Fine Arts will meet in Washington next week to pass on the American design for the Victory Medal which has been prepared by an artist named by the commission. The general design of the Victory Medal was determined upon by an Inter-Allied commission. If the approval of the commission is given to the design submitted the order for the master die will be given immediately, provided the Secretary of War approves of the proposed medal. It is the hope of officers who are responsible for putting the medal into distribution that it will be possible to commence distributing Victory medals on Nov. 11, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

NAVY TO REQUEST \$15,000,000.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt stated on Aug. 14 that the Navy Department would soon request an appropriation of \$15,000,000 from Congress for the repair of vessels and other necessary work at the Navy yards. The department, he stated, was unable to carry on the necessary work because of the cuts in the estimates made in the Navy Appropriation Act. He estimated that repair work on the vessels which had been used as troop transports will keep the Navy yards busy for eighteen months.

SERVICE STRIPES FOR MEN OF NAVY.

Believing it to be desirable that the discharged "duration-of-war" men who re-enlist in the U.S. Navy should wear a distinguishing device, the Navy Department has adopted a service stripe for such duration-of-war enlistment. This order has been issued in advance of change in Uniform Regulations covering this point.

HEARINGS ON REORGANIZATION BILL

General Bullard Before Committee.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, formerly in command of the 2d American Army in France, and Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, chief of staff of the A.E.F. until June of this year, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 14 (when the hearings were resumed after the previous session of Aug. 8, noted on page 1727), to give their views on the War Department's Army reorganization bill. General Bullard, who said he would limit his testimony to a recital of his experiences during and prior to the war rather than to an expression of opinion, agreed in practically every detail with the General Staff bill so far as his statements could be construed as expressions of his opinion. General McAndrew, on the other hand, disagreed with the General Staff proposals in a number of essential features of the bill. He prefaced his remarks with the statement that he had strong opinions on a number of the provisions of the bill.

General Bullard said: "In trying to arrive at the size of the Regular Army you need, I can give a basis for calculation. According to my observation, this bill is largely for the purpose of training the youth of the country. I have trained men all my life, Regulars, National Guardsmen, two volunteer regiments, and largely a division in France. I have observed that if you take one recruit and put him with three trained men, he will cease to offend the eye of a trained soldier in three months. His training will not be perfect, but it will be considerable. If you know how many men you have to be trained you can arrive at the number of trainers you will need. It takes a long time to train a soldier to the highest point of perfection, but you can train soldiers so that you can rely on them in that period. I believe that you could train quite well six or seven hundred thousand men by having three periods of three months each year. Now I have mentioned the ratio of three to one. If it takes 600,000 or 700,000 trainers to do it, that is not my responsibility."

"Is three months long enough?" asked Senator New. General Bullard replied: "I have tried it three times. We have gone in and we haven't been beaten. Training of that length is something to rely on, although it is not ideal."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked: "You make them over in that time, General?"

"No," was the reply, "you start making them over. You take them to the point where you are willing to rely on them and take them to face an emergency."

In response to a question by Senator Wadsworth concerning the training of officers, the General said: "We never cease training officers. If you can take young men of education and of the fine qualities of those whom we received at the training camps at the outbreak of the war you can get a good start on a subordinate officer in three months. You could not put him at once in command of troops where the responsibility would rest on his shoulders. He is a subordinate, and he is not prepared for that. But we are educating our young men all the time."

The chairman asked whether the General Staff plan for training a man three months was long enough in view of the fact that trained men are not kept on a reserve list. In reply to this question, General Bullard said: "When it is once made plain to a man that his country can call him into service, he never gets out of the military atmosphere. He can easily get back where he was."

"Don't you think," continued Senator Wadsworth, "that efficiency could be better maintained if these men were kept in a reserve?"

"It has undoubtedly been found by the military nations that that is true," was the reply, "but it would take a small army of clerks to keep track of them."

Need for an Infantry Organization.

General Bullard then spoke of a change which he felt to be necessary to increase the efficiency of the Infantry as a fighting arm. This suggestion is that there be built up apart from the General Staff, an Infantry organization somewhat along the lines of that of the Artillery. He spoke of the result of the lack of such an organization, saying, "Our experience along the border was that no one could teach the new hand grenade, and very few of us knew much about the machine gun. Attempts to give instructions in them were pitiable. Of those things in the Infantry we heard almost nothing." General Bullard attributed this lack of policy to the fact that there was no centralized organization which would definitely prescribe methods of study of latest developments in the Infantry arm. He continued: "Here we had a Chief of Artillery. On the other side, as a result, the Artillery knew its arm; it knew how to use its matériel. The Infantry knew nothing about theirs except the rifle. It took us six months to learn about the minenwerfer and to learn that the 37-mm. gun is a fine weapon. We should have had an organization which would have enabled the Infantry to know what it had in the way of equipment and to be instructed in it. This bill leaves the organization of such a unit possible, but the means must be provided for its maintenance."

General Bullard then commented on the plan for promotion by selection as advocated by the General Staff. He said: "After the experience of this war I can't think of any other system with equanimity. It is so much more efficient; the country gets so much better results. In that way the Army finds the men it needs." He also approved of the plan of allowing the commander-in-chief to alter his organizations at his discretion rather than to have his hands tied by law. In speaking of the present General Staff system, which would be continued under the provisions of the bill, he said: "I think this is a tremendous improvement in co-ordination of effort. Before I saw the general staff in France there was such independence of action that it was like driving a team of wild goats. The system worked out there very similar to the manner in which it worked here."

General Bullard agreed with the War Department heads in the matter of abolishing the Inspector General's Department. As for the Chemical Warfare Service, he said: "I do not care how or where it is put, but I hope it will be preserved so that we will have knowledge as to what to do when the time comes. It makes effective war."

General McAndrew on Training Period.

General McAndrew, who explained that he had seen the bill for the first time on the previous day, said: "I believe the bill is basically sound. It prepares the nation for war and enables us to avoid the difficulties encountered in 1917. I am not ready to agree with the figures as to the size of the Army. They appear very large to me. Still I am loth to disagree with General March and those who have made a study of the prob-

lem because they have had a very much better opportunity to make a study, and also because whatever system of universal training we may adopt will not be in working condition for two or three years. In the meantime, to be prepared for an emergency, it probably makes necessary a larger Regular Establishment than after the system of universal training goes into effect. It has always seemed to me that a figure approximating 300,000 would meet the needs of the country."

General McAndrew remarked that in the event of reducing the size of the Army below the number set by the bill, the number of divisions should be correspondingly reduced, which is opposed to the view expressed by General March. He agreed with the War Department policy of not hindering the Commander-in-Chief in the distribution of his forces at his own discretion. He also emphasized the need for an efficient General Staff Corps, both in training and in numbers.

In speaking of the universal feature of the bill he said: "I do not agree as to the period of three months. I believe it is too short a time to produce anything like a valuable soldier. I believe there has been a wrong inference drawn from the experience of the A.E.F. I have seen the statement that the three-months' soldier is absolutely dependable. That is not exactly true. We made use of some with no longer training than that, but they were with soldiers who had had training of a longer time. I think the average length of training for the American Army was more than six months, and yet we never put into the battle line, with a few possible exceptions, a division that was trained as we would have liked to have had it trained. But General Pershing felt that the war could not be ended in 1918 if all the Allies did their part. Naturally he was determined to do his part."

Senator Wadsworth said: "There are two things that stand out in the bill: the size of the Army and universal training. Wouldn't we do better to reduce the size of the Army and increase the scope of the provisions for universal training?"

"Yes, I think you would," replied General McAndrew.

He then questioned the advisability of continuing both the Transportation and the Motor Transport Corps as separate organizations. He advocated the retention of the Tank Corps, which he said had done exceptionally good work under trying circumstances. In speaking of the Chemical Warfare Service, he said: "If it would be possible to reach an agreement to do away with chemical warfare, I would be in favor of doing away with it, but if we are to continue to use it as a weapon of warfare we must certainly not fail to be prepared. I believe under the conditions we should have a separate service."

When asked his opinion concerning promotion by selection, General McAndrew said: "I am a convert to that view. The Army had to come to it. I realize that there is a strong sentiment against it. Most officers in the Army who oppose it believe that the principle is all right, but they are afraid of the manner of carrying it out. It seems that we could eliminate that feeling in time."

In reply to a question by Senator Sutherland, he said he was in favor of a process of elimination if the selection plan was not adopted, or in default of either of those, a partial selection system.

Senator New asked General McAndrew's opinion on the creation of a separate department of aeronautics. In reply, the officer said: "I believe as a military principle the Air Service should be under the control of the Army. I do not believe that it would be a correct principle to take the training of the Air Service from the units that will have to use it."

DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

The status of demobilization and enlistments of the Army for the week ending Aug. 9 is contained in the following table issued from the office of the Chief of Staff on that date:

Demobilization.	
Officers discharged to date.....	150,249
Enlisted men discharged to date.....	8,015,893
Total.....	8,166,142
Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11:	
Officers.....	83,503
Enlisted men.....	1,735,281
Total.....	*1,818,784

Enlistments.	
Reported daily from depots and depot posts, to and including early returns for Aug. 9.....	29,092
Reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending Aug. 2.....	67,034
Total.....	96,126

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F. Europe, 12,754; A.E.F. Siberia, 2,460; Philippine Dept., 2,925; Panama Canal Dept., 301; Hawaiian Dept., 1,993; Alaska, 193.

Estimated Strength of the Army, Aug. 5.			
Figures include Army field clerks and nurses, but not 886 Marines remaining with the Expeditionary Forces:			
	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Europe.....	7,022	116,863	123,885
Siberia.....	324	8,153	8,477
At sea, en route Europe.....	33	907	945
At sea, en route to U.S.....	1,670	25,561	27,231
United States.....	39,999	321,363	361,362
U.S. possessions.....	1,267	26,746	28,013
Total.....	50,320	499,598	549,918

Net Decrease since Nov. 11.			
	Strength Nov. 11.	Decrease to Aug. 5.	Per cent. decrease.
Europe and en route Europe.....	1,971,550	1,846,720	94
U.S. and en route U.S.....	1,634,499	1,245,901	76
Elsewhere.....	64,839	28,349	--
Total.....	3,670,888	3,120,970	85

*In this number 3,718 officers and 140,060 men are reported as sick and wounded.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES SPRUCE PRODUCTION.

The sub-committee on foreign expenditures of the House select committee for investigating aircraft, Congressman James A. Frear, chairman, left Washington on Aug. 9 for various points in the West, where the committee will hold hearings. The first of these took place in Chicago on Aug. 11. Charles R. Sligh, a major in the Army during the Great War, declared that the operations in the spruce forests in the Northwest were "wickedly wasteful in the expenditure of money and did not produce results." He added that the Government was made to pay more than the market price for spruce. He said that the lumber sent out was of poor quality,

although it had been passed on by Government inspectors. John E. Morley, who was also a major in the Army during the war, and who is now counsel for the Spruce Production Corporation, also testified. He termed Mr. Sligh a "sorehead," and said the resentment of Western lumbermen against letting contracts to Eastern lumbermen had much to do with the agitation that has been started. The sub-committee left Chicago on Aug. 11 for Portland, Ore., where further hearings are to be held. Before leaving Washington, Chairman Frear said: "One reason why the trip to the Pacific coast is to be made by the sub-committee is that the expenditure of nearly \$50,000,000 for spruce production never has been adequately looked into, although charges of the gravest nature, involving men in high positions, have been made concerning it."

TORPEDOING THE VIRIBUS UNITIS AT POLA.

The torpedoing of the Austrian battleship Viribus Unitis and the big liner Wien at Pola by Major Rossetti and Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant Paolucci, of the Italian navy, has been justly considered one of the most striking naval exploits of the war. From what little that has been allowed to be made public about the enterprise, it was easy to understand that in its tactical aspect it bore a close resemblance to Lieutenant Cushing's famous attack on the Albemarle during our Civil War. But the exact details of the operation had never been published until Capt. Charles Di Villarey, of the Italian navy, made an address on "The Work of the Italian Navy in the Adriatic During the War" before the Institution of Civil Engineers in London. A complete report of his lecture is printed in the latest issue of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, from which we take the following account of the operation at Pola. Captain Di Villarey said:

"I am now coming to the last act of the Austrian naval tragedy. The Italian actors were two officers, Major Rossetti, Naval Constructor Corps, and Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant Paolucci. Quite independently both had schemed to enter Pola single-handed and to reach one of the enemy battleships at their moorings. Rossetti had been working for a long time in secret at the apparatus which was in the end adopted for the expedition; the young doctor had no engine of his own, but intended to push along on floating some sort of mine, and he had been training himself at night in the cold water of the lagoon to very prolonged immersions. Rossetti's machine had the well-known shape of a torpedo, and the front part was composed of two detachable mines, each containing about 350 pounds of tetryl. The after part included a little engine driven by compressed air contained in a vessel at high pressure and of sufficient capacity to propel the whole apparatus at a slow speed for some hours. The mines could be promptly fixed at any given depth on the skin of the ship, and internal clockwork machinery fixed the time when the explosion should take place. When the machine was running, the operators could lie down astride over its body and steer it by stretching their arms more or less out in the water."

"The two officers were requested to meet and train together, and after four months of hard work, during which they had learned to pass every kind of difficult obstruction, together with their machine, they were quite ready for the risky venture. At ten p.m. on Oct. 31, Rossetti and Paolucci set out from a motor boat toward the external barrage of Pola, which was about 400 yards away. They were clad in special light waterproof suits enclosing also the head except the face and provided with air pouches on the breast and back. They had previously injected themselves with camphor, as it had been found to improve considerably their resistance in the water. Between 10:30 p.m. and three o'clock in the morning, the two officers succeeded, after much trouble and under a pouring rain, in passing through the external barrage, the gate, and two heavy and complicated internal obstructions. They passed quite close to the guard boats and sentries, but were not seen. They had to fight against an ebbing tide, and while the engine could be set working during the crossing, it had to be stopped for negotiating the obstruction, and the machine had to be pushed and shifted against the tide."

"They were at last in sight of the dark masses of the battleships, and since there was not sufficient air left for a possible return journey, they decided to mine the flagship which was at the innermost end of the line. Their progress was slow because the phosphorescence of the water through which the little screw worked might attract the attention of sentries. Shortly before five o'clock, and being then about forty yards from the side of the Viribus, Rossetti parted company, pulling through the water one of the mines which he fixed to the side of the ship. This work took about half-an-hour, and in the meantime, Paolucci was waiting at some distance doing his best to prevent the machine from drifting dangerously near to any other ship."

"The day was breaking when, at 5:36 a.m., Rossetti rejoined his friend, having set the fuse to blow up the ship at 6:30 a.m. Meanwhile, the reveille had been sounded on board, and it was soon to be the last post of the great flagship. They were just making off when they were seen from the Viribus. The submerging valves of the machine were opened, the second mine set ready and the engine started, so that when the ship's boats arrived the two men were found alone. The second mine went by chance against the big liner Wien, which also sank shortly after the Viribus. Brought to the presence of the captain, the two officers were told that the fleet was then Jugo-Slavian, since a few hours before the Austrian admiral had left and all men excepting the southern Slavs were going to leave that day. 'If so,' said Rossetti, 'I must tell you that the Viribus is going to blow up, and you had better see the men out of her at once.'"

"The stern words were said in earnest, and Captain Vukovitch felt them to be true. He ordered 'abandon ship,' and consented that the two Italians should also save themselves. They jumped off, but were taken back again a few minutes later by a mob of excited sailors, who wanted them imprisoned in one of the lower flats. Discussions on the matter were going on, when at exactly 6:30 a formidable explosion shook the battleship. All the sailors fled, and Rossetti and Paolucci were able to leave the Viribus Unitis for the second and last time. She was settling down by jerks and then capsized suddenly a few minutes later. Captain Vukovitch was a brave man and died at his post; his skull was fractured by a heavy beam, while the ship was sinking. The two officers remained prisoners of war only a very few days, as they had soon the great joy of seeing the warships of Italy entering the harbor."

SHOOTING MATCHES AT CALDWELL, N.J.

The shooting in the N.R.A. and national matches at the Navy rifle range at Caldwell, N.J., where large numbers of marksmen, including the best military riflemen in the world, have been striving for honors has attracted many visitors, who are not only interested in the competitive shooting but are also keenly interested in the special exhibitions furnished by the War Department, which are of great educational value.

Leech Cup Match.

The final stage of the match for the Leech Cup, at 1,000 yards, seven shots, was won on Aug. 8 by Capt. W. H. Richards, who also won the match. He made three perfect scores of 35 points at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—a string of 21 bullseyes—making an aggregate of 105 points out of a possible 105, and in wind blowing twenty miles an hour. Only twice before has this been equalled in this match, and that in 1910, when Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant made a score of 105, and in 1913, when George W. Chesley won the match with a score of 105. This is the second time that Captain Richards has won the match. He was the winner in 1916, with a score of 104 points.

The last previous contest for the Leech Cup was in 1918, when F. A. Cantieri, U.S.N., won it on a score of 98 points.

Nine other riflemen whose scores were next highest to Captain Richards in the shoot for the cup on Aug. 8 were given bronze medals. These winners are in order of merit: 2d Lieut. John J. Faragher, U.S.M.C., 34, 34, 33; total, 101. M. A. Fawcett, Iowa civilian team, 34, 32, 34; total, 100. Capt. J. F. Castello, P.S., 34, 34, 30; total, 98. Capt. G. E. Cook, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., 33, 34, 30; total, 97. D. A. Pruessner, Iowa civilian team, 33, 35, 29; total, 97. Gunnery Surg. C. L. Weigle, U.S.M.C., 34, 34, 29; total, 97. F. Chisholm, D.C., civilian team, 35, 33, 29; total, 97. Sergt. M. W. Durham, U.S.M.C., 30, 32, 34; total, 96.

Civilian Club Team Match.

The Civilian Club Team Match, rapid fire at 200 yards, and slow fire at 500 yards, 20 shots at each range per man, was won on Aug. 9 by the New Castle Rifle and Gun Club, of Wyoming, with a grand total of 759 out of a possible 800. The second place was won by the Central High School team, of Washington, D.C., composed of boys from fifteen to seventeen years. Their score was 735, a remarkably good one. Third, Ordnance Rifle Club, of Washington, D.C., score, 733. Fourth, Utah civilian team No. 2, score, 730. Fifth, Utah civilian team No. 1, score, 729.

Championship Company Team Match.

The Championship Company Team Match, open to teams of four men, 20 shots per man at 200 yards, rapid fire, and 20 shots per man, slow fire, at 500 yards, which was shot on Aug. 9, was won by the Range Company, of Quantico, Va., with a score of 746 out of a possible 800. The members of the team were J. J. Fraeger, score, 187; C. L. Weigle, 188; J. J. Andrews, 185; and F. W. Waters, 186. Total, 746. Second place was won by Co. C, U.S.M.C., score, 744. Third, Co. C, Marine Detail of Caldwell, N.J., score, 105. Fourth, Co. D, 3d Infantry, Wyoming National Guard, score, 701. Forty-seven teams participated in the match, which was shot under favorable weather conditions.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.

The Enlisted Men's Match, open to teams of six men each, firing 10 shots per man at 600 and 1,000 yards, was shot on Aug. 11. It was won by the second team from the U.S.M.C., after a close contest, by a score of 536 points out of a possible 700. This team tied in the aggregate score with the first team of the U.S.M.C., but under the rules the second team won by making the best score at the longer range. The scores in order of merit follow:

U.S.M.C. team No. 2, score at 600 yards, 270; at 1,000 yards, 260; total, 536. U.S.M.C. team No. 1, at 600 yards, 283; at 1,000 yards, 253; total, 536. Great Lakes Naval Training Station team, score, 283 and 249; total, 532. U.S. Infantry team, score, 278 and 253; total, 531. American Expeditionary Forces team, score, 283 and 243; total, 526. Philippine Scouts team No. 1, score, 272 and 252; total, 524. United States Cavalry team, score, 274 and 247; total, 521. Caldwell Marine Detachment, score, 506. Philippine Scouts No. 2, score, 505. Quantico, Va., rifle range team, score, 503. The Great Lakes Navy Training Station would have won this match had not E. A. Szymanski of the team, who fired the last shot, made a bullseye on the wrong target, which counted as a miss.

Individual Pistol Match.

The National Rifle Association Individual Pistol Match shot on Aug. 11, at 25 yards, was won by A. P. Lane, Norwalk Rifle Club, score, 293. H. Bayles, Connecticut civilian team, 286, was second, and T. Le Bouillier, unattached, 285, was third. The other medal winners in order of merit, with aggregate score, were the following: J. A. Wade, Wyoming civilian team, 285; J. S. Bailey, Texas civilian team, 283; and Capt. Paul Ramee, Philippine Scouts, 283; Herman Thomas, Philadelphia Rifle Association, 282; K. T. Frederick, Manhattan Rifle Club, 282; and H. A. Frise, Wyoming civilian team, 282; G. L. Cooke, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., 279.

R.O.T.C. Rifle Teams.

All of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Teams are now at the Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N.J. There were six R.O.T.C. training camps in the United States situated at Camp Devens, Mass., Camp Lee, Va., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Camp Funston, Kas., Camp Custer, Mich., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The several teams so selected are composed of the best rifle shots at each camp. Team officers were selected from the Army officers on duty with the R.O.T.C. as instructors. Upon completion of the National Match, special trophies will be presented to the R.O.T.C. team making the highest aggregate score, and also to individuals who head the list. In view of the fact that this is the first time in the history of National Rifle Matches that the organized military training at schools and colleges has ever been represented, the results this year will be keenly followed by the schools throughout the entire country, and unquestionably the benefits derived from this match should go far toward the development of good rifle shooting among the students of all our educational institutions.

Members' Match.

The Members' Match for the individual championship of the N.R.A. of America, ten shots at 600 yards, was shot in bad weather on Aug. 12, and was splendidly won by Corpl. Clarence P. Kennedy, U.S.M.C., of the

rifle range detachment from Quantico, Va. He scored 50 points out of a possible 50, and then after making his 10 bullseyes he continued shooting until he had made 45 consecutive bullseyes, and without the use of any telescopic sight, although the rules of the match permitted their use. A number of other competitors made full scores and extra bullseyes. Any rifle could be used, and any ammunition. The following were the prize winners, with aggregate score in order of merit:

Clarence P. Kennedy, U.S.M.C., 50, plus 25 bullseyes; total, 35 consecutive bullseyes.

J. W. Hession, New York Athletic Club team, 50, plus 11 bullseyes; total, 21 consecutive bullseyes.

R. H. McGarity, District of Columbia civilian team, 50, plus 7 bullseyes; total, 17 bullseyes.

Lieut. J. S. Wierzbowski, U.S.N., Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 50, plus 6 bullseyes; total, 16.

First Lieut. L. T. Spooner, A.E.F. team, 50, plus 4 bullseyes; total, 14.

Capt. H. H. Disbrow, A.E.F. team, 50, plus 2 bullseyes; total, 12.

Gunn. O. M. Shriver, U.S.M.C., 50, plus 1 bullseye; total, 11.

Comdr. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N., 50.

Sergt. T. B. Crowley, A.E.F. team, 50.

Major H. H. Anderson, U.S. Cavalry, 45.

A gold medal was awarded the winner, and a bronze medal to the nine others named.

Mid-Range Match.

The Mid-Range Match, an individual contest at 500 yards, slow fire, 20 shots, service rifle, was won on Aug. 13 in a rainstorm by Sergt. C. McNutt, 8th Cav., U.S.A. He made the splendid score of 100 points out of a possible 100, and followed up this fine shooting with 14 additional bullseyes. The prize winners in order of merit follow:

Sergt. C. McNutt, 8th U.S. Cav., a perfect score of 100, plus 14 consecutive bullseyes.

Btm. Mate J. A. Carson, U.S.N., 99.

J. B. Hendricks, Michigan civilian team, 98.

Second Lieut. C. Thompson, U.S.M.C., 98.

Major H. L. Adams, U.S. Cav., 98.

Gunn. J. J. Andrews, U.S.M.C., 98.

Sergt. Morris Fisher, U.S.M.C., 98.

L. E. Wilson, Idaho civilian team, 97.

Sergt. E. J. Blade, U.S.M.C., 97.

Marine Corps Rifle Match.

The first stage of the United States Marine Corps rifle match at 600 yards, for individuals using a military rifle with military sights, 20 shots, was won brilliantly on Aug. 13 by 1st Lieut. B. S. James, of U.S. Inf., with a perfect score of 100 points in a field of 518 competitors. The other leaders at the 600 yard range were the following:

W. R. Stokes, District of Columbia civilian team, 99.

Sergt. M. H. Dunham, U.S.M.C., 99.

First Lieut. C. Milley, U.S. Cav., 98.

Sergt. G. F. Thompson, U.S.M.C., 98.

G. K. Duce, captain of the Maryland civilian team, 98.

Capt. C. M. Brown, U.S. Inf., 98.

O. S. Hogue, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 98.

R. S. White, Indianapolis A. and C. Club, 98.

A. M. Morgan, seventeen years old, District of Columbia civilian team, 97.

The second and final stage of the Marine Corps Match at 1,000 yards was shot on Aug. 14, the match being won by Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U.S.M.C., with an aggregate of 193 points out of a possible 200, and from a field of over 500 competitors. The prize winners, with total scores at 600 and 1,000 yards respectively, follow: Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U.S.M.C., score at 600 yards 95, and at 1,000 yards 98, total 193; Lieut. J. A. Zimmerman, U.S.M.C., Quantico, Va., score 96, 97, total 193; Sergt. G. F. Thompson, U.S.M.C., brother of winner, Quantico, Va., score 98, 94, total 192; Lieut. J. J. Faragher, U.S.M.C., score 95, 95, total 190; Sergt. M. W. Durham, U.S.M.C., score 99, 91, total 190; Corpl. J. H. Waters, U.S.M.C., score 92, 97, total 189; Comdr. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N., captain Navy team, score 94, 95, total 189; J. A. Wade, Wyoming civilian rifle team, score 95, 94, total 189; A. G. Hampton, Citadel Military Academy, S.C., score 97, 92, total 189; Lieut. C. M. Miller, U.S. Cav., score 98, 91, total 189.

During the day a detachment from the Infantry School of Arms, under the command of Major H. B. Cheadle, made a spectacular warfare exhibition, using trench mortars, Browning automatic rifles and machine guns.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., has presented to the N.R.A. a large loving cup twenty inches high to the enlisted man making the highest score in the President's match.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

Recognition of the services of the enlisted men of the Regular Army who served as commissioned officers for the emergency is made in the bill H.R. 8341, introduced by Mr. Hayden on Aug. 8. Under the terms of this bill any enlisted man of the Regular Army who has heretofore been discharged to accept a commission in the Army of the United States for service during the present emergency and who shall have served faithfully and efficiently during his entire period of commissioned service, and whose subsequent service as an enlisted man shall be honest and faithful, shall, when he has completed ten years' service as an enlisted man, be retired with the retired pay and allowance of a master signal electrician; and any retired enlisted man commissioned for active service during the present emergency who shall have served faithfully and efficiently during the time he held such commission, shall, upon relief from active duty, be restored to the retired list with the retired pay and allowance of a master signal electrician from the date of his relief from active duty.

Congressman Julius Kahn has introduced H.J. Res. 175, providing that those men of the Army who enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, who have accepted or may accept their discharge in order to re-enlist under the terms of the Act approved Feb. 28, 1919, shall receive travel pay from the place of discharge to their bona fide home or place of original muster into the Service, as they may elect. Under the proposed resolution the Secretary of War is authorized to discharge any or all of these men enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, who desire discharge from their old enlistment for the purpose of re-enlisting, regardless of whether or not the period of their original contract or enlistment has been completed. It is provided, that in case any enlisted man shall be discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting in the Regular Army he shall be entitled to the payment of \$60. The

passage of this bill would bring much satisfaction to many men in the Army who have for a long time been looking forward to the relief which this measure provides.

The bills S. 2744 and S. 2746, introduced by Mr. Sutherland by request would amend the National Defense Act by adding thereto new sections numbered 13½ and 15½, and authorizing commissioned officers to be known as embalmers and assistant embalmers, for the Army and for the Navy, entrance ranks to be those of first and second lieutenant in the Army and lieutenant (j.g.) and ensign in the Navy. Promotions to major in the Army and lieutenant commander in the Navy.

The bill S. 2448, passed by the Senate on Aug. 2 and now in the House Military Committee would enact the following legislation, which once before had favorable consideration in the Senate, when it was attached to the Army Appropriation bill of July 11, but was stricken out in conference on the ground that it was private legislation attached to an appropriation measure. No other objections having been raised thereto, hopes are entertained that the House will in due course pass this bill, which provides for:

Promotion to brigadier general on the retired list of Col. William A. Simpson and Samuel R. Jones.

Appointment of H. W. Daley to second lieutenant on the retired list.

Restoration of Capt. Daniel W. Hand to a certain position on the lineal list of the Army.

Authorization that Lieut. Frank Barber, British army, who lost the sight of both eyes by reason of a premature explosion while acting as instructor at Camp Wheeler, Ga., should receive a compensation as under the War Risk Insurance Act.

Appointment of Leonard F. Matlack to position of captain on retired list.

Crediting accounts of Major Gen. Jesse McL. Carter, U.S.A., \$352.23.

Authorizing appointment of Capt. J. C. Garrett to take rank as if he had remained continuously in service.

Without amendment the Senate on Aug. 2 passed S.J. Res. 70, providing that registrants who applied and were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under the provisions of the act approved Aug. 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed "be regarded as having been fully inducted into the Service, as of the day they reported and were accepted for duty and training at such educational institutions, and shall be entitled to the regular pay and allowances for said period of their actual military service under said act, and to a discharge from the military service as of the dates of termination of their actual military service under the said act."

The bill S. 2343, passed by the Senate Aug. 2, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Frederick B. Shaw, U.S.A., \$356.50, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be payment in full for all losses of personal property incurred by him by reason of the sinking of the U.S. transport Meade in the harbor of Ponce, P.R., about May 16, 1899; the accounting officer of the Treasury to require a schedule and affidavit from him, such schedule to be approved by the Secretary of War.

S. 2624, passed by the Senate Aug. 2, would give the retired enlisted men who have been on active war service the travel pay benefits of the Act of Feb. 28, 1919.

Bills passed by the Senate include S. 2446, to allow during the calendar years 1919 and 1920, that any appointee to the Military Academy who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year in the Army of the United States in the late war with Germany, and who possesses the other qualifications required by law, may be admitted between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years.

If the House endorses the action of the Senate as regards the bill S. 2623, the provisions of the Commutation Act of April 16, 1918, from and after the termination of the emergency mentioned in that act, "shall be applicable to every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States who is assigned to duty at a place where suitable public quarters are not available for himself and dependents, and who is not entitled to commutation of quarters under any other provision of existing law."

One hundred and sixty miles of motion picture negatives and more than 47,000 still photographs of Army activities were produced during the war, Secretary Baker informed Congress, in requesting passage of legislation authorizing the War Department to sell duplicates of the negatives. Mr. Baker also recommended legislation to authorize the department to print in book form, for sale to the public, photographs of the war. He estimated the pictures would make twelve volumes of 400 pages each, and that the cost price would be \$1.50 a volume, exclusive of the selling cost. Mr. Kahn on Aug. 12 introduced a bill, H.R. 8380, "to provide for the preparation, printing and distribution of selected photographs of the war of 1917 to 1919."

TRANSFER COAST GUARD TO NAVY.

The question of permanent absorption of the Coast Guard by the Navy is again before our national legislators. This subject was presented late in the closing session of the 65th Congress, but no action was taken at that time, as no need for immediate consideration was seen by Congress, as the Coast Guard was still operating under war-time conditions as an adjunct of the Navy. Now, however, that the war emergency will soon be at an end the friends of amalgamation are urging prompt action on the proposition. We give below in *extenso* the provisions of the amalgamation bill, on which hearings will soon be held.

S. 2727, Mr. Gerry.—That on and after passage of this act the U.S. Coast Guard shall cease to exist as a separate and distinct organization: Provided, That the personnel and material of Coast Guard shall become permanently part of U.S. Navy: Provided further, That the duties heretofore performed by the Coast Guard shall hereafter be performed by the Navy under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy after agreement with heads of other executive departments concerned.

Sec. 2. Captain commandant and engineer in chief of Coast Guard shall, on date of passage of this act, become part of personnel of Navy, and shall be commissioned as captains on active list of line officers of regular permanent Navy, and shall take precedence in that rank or grade in accordance with length of total service: Provided, That when in opinion of Secretary of Navy permanent transfer of Coast Guard to Navy has been perfected, the offices of captain commandant and engineer in chief shall cease to exist: Provided further, That no further appointments shall be made to Coast Guard.

Sec. 3. Commissioned officers of Coast Guard on active list shall hereby become part of commissioned personnel of Navy and shall be commissioned in ranks or grades on active list of line officers of regular permanent Navy, as follows: Senior captains as captains; all other commissioned officers of Coast Guard, except those who are specifically provided for elsewhere herein, shall be commissioned in such ranks or grades, not above that of commander, as have been attained on date of passage of this act by line officers of regular permanent Navy of same length of total service: Provided, That one constructor shall be commissioned as lieutenant commander, construction corps:

Provided further, Officers commissioned in Navy by this act shall take precedence with other officers in various ranks or grades or Navy in accordance with length of total service: And provided further, That with respect to officers who are transferred to Navy in ranks or grades of lieutenant commander and below, nothing in this act shall operate to give, at time of transfer, any officer precedence or promotion over an officer who was his senior in Coast Guard on date of passage of this act.

Sec. 4. There is hereby created in the Navy the office of district superintendent, and present district superintendents of Coast Guard shall hereby become a part of personnel of Navy and, including those retired, shall be commissioned as follows: Senior district superintendent with rank or grade of commander; all other district superintendents with such ranks or grades, not above that of lieutenant commander, as have been attained, on date of passage of this act, by line officers of regular permanent Navy of same length of total service: Provided, That district superintendents shall perform such duties, consistent with their experience, as may be assigned them under regulations prescribed by Secretary of Navy: Provided further, That district superintendents shall be promoted in accordance with existing law governing promotion of staff officers of Navy: And provided further, That the office of district superintendent shall remain in existence during tenure of office of present district superintendents, but thereafter shall cease to exist, and after present district superintendents have been transferred to and commissioned district superintendents in Navy, no further appointments shall be made to said office.

Sec. 5. The civil engineer, field assistants (construction and repair), supervisors of telephone lines and assistant supervisors of telephone lines, shall hereby become part of personnel of Navy, and shall be commissioned or warranted in ranks or grades on active list of regular permanent Navy as follows: The civil engineer as a lieutenant, Civil Engineer Corps; field assistants (construction and repair) as lieutenants, J.G., C.E.C.; supervisors of telephone lines as chief gunners, electrical; assistant supervisors of telephone lines as gunners, electrical: Provided, That these civil employees of Coast Guard designated as repair men of motor boats shall hereby become part of personnel of Navy and shall be warranted in rank or grade of machinist: Provided further, That all persons transferred to Navy under provisions of this section shall take precedence with permanent officers of Navy, in their various ranks or grades, in accordance with length of total service.

Sec. 6. The civilian instructors of Coast Guard shall be appointed professors, associate professors or assistant professors in their various specialties for duty at U.S. Naval Academy or at such other place as may be determined by Secretary of Navy, and shall be graded among present staff of Naval Academy in accordance with length of total service.

Sec. 7. The present civilian officials assigned to duty as chiefs of divisions in office of captain commandant of Coast Guard shall hereby become a part of civil establishment of Navy and shall be assigned to such duty under Navy Department consistent with their experience and ability as shall be determined by Secretary of Navy.

Sec. 8. Cadets, cadet engineers, warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men of Coast Guard shall hereby become a part of personnel of Navy and shall be transferred to ranks, grades or ratings in Navy as follows: Cadets and cadet engineers as midshipmen; senior four-year masters mates as chief warrant officers; remaining masters mates and acting masters mates as warrant officers; senior forty-five keepers as chief boatswains, life saving, remaining keepers as boatswains, life saving; acting keepers as acting boatswains, life saving (the special designation "life saving" being hereby authorized to indicate their specialty); boatswains, gunners, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers, acting warrant officers, petty officers and cooks performing in Coast Guard duties equivalent to duties of their various grades in the Navy are to have corresponding ratings and titles in the Navy; all other enlisted men, except as hereinafter provided, shall be transferred to corresponding ratings in the Navy in accordance with Navy G.O. 329 of Oct. 10, 1917: Provided, That the chief petty officer rating of chief surfman and rating of surfman are hereby created in the Navy, with base pay per month, respectively, \$70 and \$65, to which base pay shall be added 10 per centum increase authorized by the Act of May 13, 1908. The officers, including cadets, appointed or warranted in the Navy by this act, shall take precedence with other officers in various ranks or grades of the Navy in accordance with length of total service.

Sec. 9. Civil-service employees of Coast Guard not otherwise provided for in this act may be employed in Treasury Department or Navy Department.

Sec. 10. All persons transferred from Coast Guard to Navy by this act shall immediately upon passage of this act become subject to laws and regulations in regard to promotion that are now or may be applicable hereafter in the Navy and shall be entitled to pay and allowances that pertain to their respective ranks, grades or ratings and to benefits provided by law relative to retirement in Navy: Provided, That officers commissioned in Navy by this act who are over forty years of age on date of passage of this act shall not be ineligible for promotion by selection by reason of age for a period of five years next succeeding such transfer: Provided further, That all persons so transferred shall be subject to the Articles for Government of Navy and such regulations, instructions and general orders as may be issued to Navy: And provided further, That enlisted men who are transferred to the Navy by this act shall be entitled thereafter, as heretofore, to benefits of Act of Jan. 28, 1915, in so far as that act relates to retirement of enlisted men, and if on physical examination any such enlisted man is found to be physically incapacitated for duty or for re-enlistment and the incapacity due to injury received or disease contracted in line of duty, and not to his own misconduct, he shall be placed on retired list of Navy with three-quarters of his highest active-duty pay.

Sec. 11. All persons on retired list of Coast Guard shall hereby become a part of retired list of Navy and shall be transferred thereto in ranks, grades, ratings or offices they hold on date of passage of this act, except as provided elsewhere herein: Provided, That any officer on retired list of Coast Guard who failed in his physical examination for promotion and was found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty shall be promoted on retired list to rank or grade to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted: Provided further, That any future legislation affecting retired persons of Navy shall be held to apply equally to persons of corresponding ranks or grades who are transferred to Navy by this act.

Sec. 12. Each enlisted man of Coast Guard transferred to Navy by this act shall serve in Navy under terms of his Coast Guard enlistment contract until such contract expires. When any such enlisted man is discharged and receives an honorable discharge to ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, he shall be given an opportunity to re-enlist in Navy under Navy regulations: Provided, That if any such man, a citizen of the United States, has to his credit less than four years' continuous service in Coast Guard next prior to discharge on completion of four years' continuous service in Coast Guard and Navy he shall become entitled to the benefits provided in Article 4427, Navy Regulations.

Sec. 13. In computing total service of any person transferred from Coast Guard to Navy under foregoing provisions for any purpose all previous creditable service in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, Life-Saving Service and Coast Guard shall be included: Provided, That in computing continuous service of any enlisted man so transferred all continuous service in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Life-Saving Service, Revenue-Cutter Service and Coast Guard, as computed under provisions of Act of Jan. 28, 1915, shall be held to be same as if such continuous service had been in Navy: Provided further, That every period of four years of such continuous service shall be held as equivalent to one enlistment in Navy.

Sec. 14. All unexpended Coast Guard appropriations and funds are hereby transferred and made available for similar purposes under Navy Department.

Sec. 15. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce rank, grade, rating, pay or allowances of any person now in or employed by the Coast Guard who is transferred to the Navy by this act.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 32, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide for placing certain surplus Army medical supplies at the disposal of the American Red Cross.

S. 2715, Mr. Wadsworth.—Army reorganization. Published pages 1695-6, Aug. 9, 1919.

S. 2723, Mr. Kellogg.—To amend Sec. 110, National Defense Act, to read: "Sec. 110. Pay for National Guard Enlisted Men.—Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the National Guard of a State, Territory or the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for support of National Guard, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in Regular Army, at rate equal to 25 per centum of initial pay now or hereafter provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: . . . Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall be retroactive and shall entitle all N.G. enlisted men, subsequent to June 1, 1917, to 25 per centum of pay for enlisted men of Army of U.S. in active service, provided under Sec. 10 of Act approved May 18, 1917, or to 25 per centum of pay which may hereafter, by any future act, be provided for enlisted men of Army of U.S. in active service. Sec. 3. All National Guard enlisted men may, under such rules and regulations as Secretary of War may prescribe, institute claims for pay in arrears, to which they are entitled under provisions of this act, and shall receive payment of such an amount of money as will, in addition to pay already received, equal pay provided under Sec. 2 hereof from beginning of their enlistment to the date of the approval of this act."

S. 2733, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide for the training of officers of the Army in aeronautical engineering and the issue of equipment and materials therefor.

S. 2734, Mr. Wadsworth.—To authorize the transportation of civilians across the Atlantic Ocean upon Army transports under such rules and regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

H.J. Res. 179, Mr. Kahn.—Tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Gen. John J. Pershing and to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force.

H.R. 8290, Mr. Kahn.—To provide for awarding decorations, devices or insignia to the next of kin of deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same, and making it unlawful for anyone other than the person authorized to do so to wear such decoration, device or insignia.

H.R. 8314, Mr. Kahn.—Same as S. 2733.

H.R. 8316, Mr. Kahn.—Same as S. 2734.

H.R. 8374, Mr. Bell.—Granting additional pay to the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps: \$30 for each month's actual service or major part of a month's service rendered during period from April 6, 1917, to approval of this act, in addition to any other pay heretofore given.

H.R. 8337, Mr. Tinkham.—To supply deficiency in the Naval Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1918, Appropriates \$100,000,000, which shall be in addition to the appropriations authorized under such act, for completion of work now on hand in the various navy yards and stations of the United States of America.

H.R. 8363, Mr. Fitzgerald.—Appropriating \$25,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to continue the necessary repair and construction work at the several navy yards throughout the country.

H.R. 8365, Mr. Hudspeth.—To amend Sec. 300 of the War Risk Insurance Act, being Art. III. thereof, so as to include all persons who were members of the Military or Naval Establishments on and after April 6, 1917, and who may have died or become disabled or discharged on or prior to Oct. 6, 1917, and any benefits or compensation which they or their heirs would have been entitled to had this provision been in effect on April 6, 1917, and thereafter, shall now be given and made to them and their heirs.

SUB-CHASERS TO RACE FROM BERMUDA.

Capt. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., who was in command of U.S. Navy submarine chasers in Mediterranean waters during the war and whose fleet is now at Bermuda, has suggested to the Navy Department and has been granted authority to carry out his plan for a race between six of his chasers from Bermuda to New York. It had been planned to start the contest on Aug. 15 if the weather permitted. The finish will be off the Statue of Liberty, New York harbor. The record time, eighty-eight hours, in a race to Bermuda for gasoline vessels was established in 1918 by the motorboat Dream. Captain Nelson is confident that the Navy chasers can do it in seventy-two hours and better. The boats selected for the race and their commanders are as follows: SC-90, Lieut. Oscar Borgeson, U.S.N.; 129, Lieut. (j.g.) M. Jacoby, U.S.N.R.F.; 137, Ensign Theron Apollonio, U.S.N.R.F.; 217, Ensign G. Odonoghue, U.S.N.R.F.; 351, Ensign W. W. Ball, U.S.N.R.F.; 131, Lieut. Joseph L. Day, U.S.N.; 324, Ensign C. W. H. Escham, U.S.N.

The officers and men of the fleet are keen for the race and it will be a valuable test of speeding efficiency. There will be no additional expense involved in the contest. All the chasers taking part have records of cruising more than 20,000 miles while in war service. They will make the run in service condition. All were on duty in the Mediterranean, in the Adriatic and around Constantinople, and twelve of the chasers under Captain Nelson and Lieut. Comdr. Paul H. Bastedo took part in the destruction of the Austrian naval base at Durazzo, Oct. 2, 1918, for which they were praised by the British Admiralty and the Italian Navy General Staff. The fast Navy tug Ontario will accompany the boats and send by wireless to the Navy Department news of the progress of the race.

NAMES FOR NEW DESTROYERS.

The Navy Department on Aug. 9 announced names for U.S. destroyers now under construction, and the names of the sponsors, as follows:

Destroyer No. 242, now under construction at Camden, N.J., has been named King, in honor of Comdr. Frank R. King, U.S.N., killed on board the U.S.S. Richard Buckley, of which vessel he was in command, on July 12, 1919. His wife, Mrs. Allene A. King, 346 Grant street, Albany, Ala., will act as sponsor.

Destroyer No. 322, under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., San Francisco, has been named Mervine in honor of Rear Admiral William Mervine, U.S.N., who died in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1841.

Destroyer No. 103, under construction at Camden, N.J., is named Wood in honor of Cadet Welborn C. Wood, U.S.N., killed in action Sept. 17, 1899, at Orandi, P.I.

Destroyer No. 215, under construction at Philadelphia, has been named Borie in honor of the former Secretary of the Navy Adolph Edward Borie, merchant, born in Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1809; died in that city in 1880. He gave large sums toward the enlistment and care of soldiers during the Civil War. On March 5, 1869, he became Secretary of the Navy.

Destroyer No. 282, under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Squantum, Mass., has been

named Toucey in honor of former Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey, who died in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy March 6, 1857, and served until 1861.

NAVY WANTS HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt issued a general request on Aug. 11 that all the officers and men who have been in the Service, and private individuals who have photographs or anything of historical interest pertaining to the Navy, send copies to the Historical Section, Navy Department, for preservation in the permanent files of the Navy.

"We want to preserve everything of 'human interest,' as well as the official documents of the Navy in this war," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and to this end ask that everything of interest pertaining to the Navy—photographs, drawings, personal letters or articles describing individual experiences, newspapers published in camp or aboard ship—be sent to the Historical Section, Navy Department."

Relatives and friends of men in the Navy who have had photographs sent home to them and those who have made collections of naval photographs, are especially requested to send those of interest. Those who have collections are requested to communicate with the Historical Section, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Each photograph should be accompanied by a full description, with the name of person who took it, if known, and the name and address of the person sending it, so that full credit and acknowledgment may be given. Where the donor possesses only one print or the negative, if same is sent to the department, it will be rephotographed and returned to the sender; and it is requested that if such print is to be returned, the sender will so indicate. Negatives will be returned in all cases.

PRaise FOR THE U.S. MARINES.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt on Aug. 11 sent to all ships and stations of the United States Navy the following special order:

"The 4th Brigade of the Marine Corps, consisting of the 5th Regiment, 6th Regiment and 6th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 5th Brigade of the Marine Corps, consisting of the 11th Regiment, 13th Regiment and 5th Machine Gun Battalion, have returned from service in Europe and have reverted from the Army to their status in the United States Navy. At this time I wish, on behalf of the Naval Service, to welcome them back and to express to the officers and men of these organizations the very deep appreciation of the Navy for their splendid services while with the Army during the war.

"Beginning with the first expeditionary force which left the United States in June, 1917, over 30,000 officers and men of the Marine Corps have been sent to France. The 4th Brigade, as a part of the immortal 2d Division, has been engaged in all of the principal operations of the war. Their record speaks for itself. The 5th Brigade, going to France later, furnished many splendidly trained replacements for the 4th Brigade and performed arduous tasks according to tradition. The entire Navy welcomes them home."

Secretary of War Baker on Aug. 11, in connection with the return to the Navy from the Army of the 4th Brigade of U.S. Marines, sent a letter to Secretary of the Navy Daniels highly praising the valor of the Marines in the fighting in France. He said in part: "The whole history of the brigade in France is one of conspicuous service, when it was finally incorporated into the 2d Division of the American Army it had early an opportunity to give an heroic demonstration of the unconquerable tenacity and dauntless courage of American soldiers. The Marine brigade and the division of which it was a part fought sternly and successfully until victory was obtained for the Allied armies. Throughout this long contest the Marines, both by their valor and their tragic losses, heroically sustained, added an imperishable chapter to the history of America's participation in the World War." In reply to this letter, Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt praised the spirit of co-operation between the Marines and the Army and the heroic conduct of both forces.

WORK OF THE PORT SURGEON.

The work of the Army surgeon does not apply solely to medicine and surgery. It also moves along the great military highways of hygiene and sanitation and the care and movement of troops as well as the care of the sick and wounded. A concrete illustration of the work of the Army surgeon in an unaccustomed field is that of the Port Surgeon, a title strange to Army medical nomenclature in our Service for many years, if we ever had such a title before this war.

The Port of Embarkation in Hoboken, N.J., has been the main artery of our activity in moving troops overseas during the war with Germany, and after the armistice thousands of troops and sick and wounded returned through it. In all of these movements, going and coming, the Port Surgeon has held the office of control, so far as military safety and the efficiency of troops was concerned. This work, as the records show, has been governed by accurate and rapid action and fine judgment, highly complimentary to the advanced methods of our Medical Department administration. This work of the Port Surgeon has been accomplished through the effort and energy of one of the Army's best known and most efficient Medical officers, Col. James M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, Regular Army, who has had many years' service in the field and garrison, both in the United States and in the tropics.

The system used in the evacuation work of the Port of Embarkation has been the most advanced possible, and the result of intelligent study of systems old and new, both in the United States and abroad. The work of moving patients from the debarkation hospitals has been carried on always with a view to the prevention of a "glut," so as to have sufficient bed room for the recovering sick and wounded. On some days as many as 2,100 sick and wounded were sent to various hospitals over the United States and as many as twelve trains have left the different terminals. Up to date over 100,000 sick and wounded have been handled through the Evacuation Office at Hoboken, and with exceedingly few accidents. Many patients carried were a delicate risk. All were transported on Pullman cars and received the best of food. Army nurses also rendered ser-

vice in the hospital trains and their work was very effective. To handle the sick and wounded of the Army from the advanced lines in Europe to the hospitals in the United States has been a most difficult task, but it has been well done; and not a little of the credit for this great work is due Colonel Kennedy, Port Surgeon at Hoboken. The records of his Evacuation Office are self-explanatory and of profound interest and make a fitting history of its part in the war.

Of Colonel Kennedy an officer who has served with him writes: "The Colonel is a student of men and knows the officer and soldier as he would the parts of a machine. Men under his command soon understand they have to produce and keep on producing. He has a unique way of testing an officer to find out just where he can use him best, and one whom he places generally develops. It is a pleasure to serve under an officer of Colonel Kennedy's type. He has surrounded himself with men who are alive, and he is in close touch with each one of them and their work. Colonel Kennedy has performed his duty efficiently and modestly."

STATUS OF ARMY CONTRACTS.

The status of all Purchase and Storage contracts except those for subsistence, medical supplies and raw materials is shown in the table printed below, the figures being of June 28 and issued by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, under date of July 26. Contracts for horse-drawn vehicles have all been canceled or filled. The largest class of material still on order is Signal Corps supplies, for which contracts are still outstanding to the amount of \$37,014,000, or forty-two per cent. of the total on order Nov. 11, 1918:

	Value on order Nov. 11, 1918	June 28, 1919
Horse-drawn vehicles	\$ 22,507,000	0
Motor vehicles	416,528,000	2,088,000
Tentage	4,089,000	199,000
Equipage	26,731,000	1,278,000
Mach. and eng. materials	107,203,000	7,405,000
Textiles	129,669,000	12,126,000
General supplies	42,581,000	4,508,000
Clothing	155,613,000	23,532,000
Harness	10,317,000	1,821,000
Signal Corps supplies	37,444,000	37,014,000
Total	\$1,002,662,000	\$28,966,000

Status of Suspended Contracts.

The value of the uncompleted portions of suspended contracts that had been liquidated to July 19 totals \$1,715,005,000 or 46.1 per cent. of the total value of suspensions as reported to that date. The status of contract liquidation may be summarized as follows to July 19: Number of contracts liquidated, 19,570; value of uncompleted portions, \$1,715,005,000; paid to contractors in settlement, \$255,626,000; saving effected, \$1,479,979,000; per cent. saved, 86.3. The greater ease of negotiations has, in general, caused small contracts to be liquidated first. In most cases the average value of contracts remaining to be liquidated has risen above the average value of all contracts suspended.

UNITED STATES WARNS MEXICO.

The State Department on Aug. 14 issued a statement that included two letters, one from our Chargé d'Affaires at the City of Mexico and a second from the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations in reply. The statement reads, in its essential parts:

"In view of the long series of murders and outrages of American citizens in Mexico, culminating in the murder of Peter Catron in San Luis Potosi last month, and the perpetration of other acts in disregard of American lives and property, the American Embassy at Mexico City on July 22, by direction of the Secretary of State, made the following representations to the Mexican government:

"Mexico City, July 22, 1919.

"Sir: With reference to the Embassy's note, dated July 16, 1919, relative to the murder of Peter Catron near Valles, San Luis Potosi, on or about July 7 last, I have the honor to inform you that I am now under telegraphic instructions from my government to urge upon the Mexican government the capture and punishment of those responsible for this murder, and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent a recurrence of the murder of American citizens.

"I am also instructed to state that should the lives of American citizens continue to remain unsafe and those murders continue by reason of the unwillingness or inability of the Mexican government to afford adequate protection, my government may be forced to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration,

"GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN,
"Chargé d'Affaires."

The Mexican reply, which is lengthy, is dated July 28 and signed by Salvador Diego Fernandez, in charge of the Department of Foreign Relations. It declares that the Mexican government "has always endeavored as far as possible to give full security to the lives of foreigners as well as of its nationals, but the fact is that foreigners, through ignorance, the lack of prudence, or rash eagerness for profit, venture to remain or to travel in dangerous regions, thereby incurring the risk of becoming the victims of offenses and even trusting to escape offenses because of their being foreigners." The communication continues that if the Government of the United States wishes its citizens to enjoy greater protection the Mexican government suggests the desirability that American citizens "concentrate in the populous places, where complete guarantees may be offered them." It concludes with the Mexican government's surprise at the "menace" contained in the American note.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The U.S.S. New York, the flagship of Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailed from Los Angeles harbor, Calif., Aug. 13, for the Hawaiian Islands. Secretary Daniels, Mrs. Daniels and their two sons are passengers. The destroyers Chauncey, Dent, Philip and Waters are acting as escorts to the flagship.

The New York and escorts will return to California in September in time to be present at the review of the Pacific Fleet by President Wilson at San Francisco. While in Honolulu Secretary Daniels will dedicate the great Pearl Harbor drydocks.

The Pacific Fleet was temporarily divided on Aug. 13

in order that groups of vessels could visit various ports along the California coast, the fleet to reunite at San Francisco, Calif., about Aug. 27. A number of ports have already been visited by units of the fleet, and officers and men have been pleasantly entertained ashore.

ONE VIEWPOINT AS TO THE ARMY.

During the recent hearing before the Joint Committee on Printing on periodicals and field printing by the Army the following interchange took place between Senator Reed Smoot, the chairman, and Major Moses King, jr., U.S.A. Major King was before the committee to explain the printing needs of the recruiting service of the Army. If the colloquy throws no fresh light on the traditional ironic viewpoint of members of Congress toward the Army it does illustrate the cause of the delay in legislation of which Army officers are so often the victims. The colloquy went:

The Chairman: "The war is over now, the League of Nations is proposed to be established, and it is claimed there will never be any more war. Why do you want any more recruiting?"

Major King: "If we are not going to have any Army, the whole War Department will be stopped."

The Chairman: "What use will there be of an Army?"

Major King: "The Army has done a great many things, sir, in times of peace, besides just getting ready for war. As a matter of fact, the Army built the Panama Canal, policed San Francisco after the earthquake, and it has done a great many other things."

The Chairman: "But the good people of the world are not going to allow you men to have a uniform."

Mr. Johnson, of Washington: "I would like to have the record show it is proposed to keep up a good part of the Army to do job printing and lithographing."

Major King: "As I understand, it is necessary to keep certain troops in France and Germany to make Germany live up to its treaty."

The Chairman: "As soon as the treaty ideals are learned by the German people, they will be like doves. We may not need to recruit an Army."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., who was recently appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relinquished command of Division 4, of Battleship Squadron Two, Atlantic Fleet, on Aug. 8.

Capt. Charles R. Train, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Chester of Destroyer Squadron 1 (reserve), Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. Glenn F. Howell, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as aid on the staff and as flag secretary of Vice Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Scout Cruiser No. 184 was sunk at Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 9.

The U.S. destroyer Kane was launched at Camden, N.J., Aug. 12, 1919. It was named for Elisha Kent Kane, a naval surgeon. The sponsor was Miss Florence Bayard Kane, of Philadelphia, a niece of Dr. Kane.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Tracy was successfully launched at Philadelphia Aug. 14. The vessel was named in honor of the late ex-Secretary of Navy Tracy, who held that position under President Harrison. The sponsor for the vessel was Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, the wife of a son of the Secretary.

Navy "Pay Corps" Now Supply Corps.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has found it necessary to issue a circular calling the attention of the Service to the fact that the Naval Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919, provides that hereafter the "Pay Corps" shall be called the "Supply Corps."

Texas Gets George Washington Flag.

The U.S.S. Texas, which won the "George Washington flag," for making the record in the Navy Liberty Loan drive, received the flag at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 12, with fitting ceremony. On that day the George Washington flag was hoisted on the battleship by Miss Mary Pickford, who was sponsor for the Texas in the drive. The flag, which was flown by the transport George Washington on the President's first trip to France, was secured by Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Supply Corps, to be awarded the battleship making the record loan subscription. The Texas won it by subscriptions amounting to \$129,200. Miss Pickford also presented a loving cup to the ship.

Trial of S-3.

The U.S. submarine S-3 arrived at the navy yard, New York, Aug. 13, after a successful trial trip. The boat is 231 feet long and carries 38,000 gallons of fuel oil, which makes its cruising radius 10,000 miles. The displacement is 850 tons. On the recent trial the S-3, it is reported, submerged to a depth of 210 feet.

Navy Recruiting Is Satisfactory.

Navy recruiting for the week ending Aug. 7 showed a total of 1,625, of which 210 were re-enlistments. By divisions the showing for the week was as follows: New England, 262; Eastern, 670; Central, 346; Southern, 246; Western, 101. San Diego, Calif., despite the arrival of the Pacific Fleet and preparations for entertainment, reported only three enlistments during the week.

SECRETARY DANIELS CENSORED ADMIRAL'S SPEECH.

A speech which Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., in command of the Pacific Fleet, had intended to make at a banquet given at San Diego, Calif., in honor of Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Aug. 7 following the arrival of the fleet from the Atlantic coast, remained undelivered for the reason that the Secretary did not entirely approve of it, according to press dispatches. When the Admiral was called on to speak he announced that permission to make the speech had been withheld. It had been given in advance to newspapers, to be published after it had been delivered. In speaking of the circumstance later Secretary Daniels said: "Admiral Rodman showed me a copy of a speech that he had written and I commented upon it and advised that a certain paragraph be omitted. I did not know that I was act-

ing in any official capacity as a censor at this time, nor did I know then that the speech had been sent broadcast in advance. Had I known that copies were in the hands of the newspapers I would have made no objection to the use of the speech. The speech was shown me and I commented upon it in an informal manner." It is said that the Secretary did not approve of a paragraph in which reference was made to possible future wars. When the Admiral was asked about the incident the following day he said, laughingly, "It amounted to nothing; it didn't bother me a bit."

CONSTRUCTION CORPS, U.S.N.R.F., PROMOTIONS.

The Board on Selection recommending for promotion to the rank of commander, Construction Corps, U.S.N. R.F., Class 4, selected Albert Loring Swasey, Thomas Albertson Scott and Walter Nisbet Davis. The recommendations were approved by the President on July 25 and these officers take rank from that date. Attached to the board's report was the following: "Referring to the requirements of paragraph eight of the precept, the board does not find that there is, on the lists submitted to it, any officer who has not been recommended by the board for promotion in his present class, but who is qualified for promotion in some other class of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force."

PISTOL SHOT PINS FOR MARINE CORPS.

First-class pistol shot pins, similar to those now issued to officers and enlisted men of the Army, will be awarded officers and men of the U.S. Marine Corps who qualify in that grade on and after Aug. 1, 1919. This is in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 245 and 249, Small Arms Firing Manual, U.S.A., 1913, as amended. Qualifications in the grade of first-class pistol shot will be reported to Lieut. Col. W. Garland Fay, inspector of target practice, U.S.M.C., in the same manner as rifle qualifications are now reported.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on page 1751.

BUTTON FOR MEN DISCHARGED FROM NAVY.

G.O. No. —, Aug. 12, 1919, Navy Dept.
A bronze lapel button to be known as the Victory button, for wear with civilian clothes in lieu of the Victory medal, will be issued to all persons who served in the naval service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, provided they were not discharged during that period as undesirable or with bad conduct or with dishonorable discharge. A silver lapel button will be issued under the same conditions to men who were wounded in action.

Commandants of naval districts, and commanding officers of naval recruiting stations, and travel recruiting parties are authorized to furnish a bronze button to any enlisted man of the Regular Navy or Reserve Force entitled thereto upon his application and presentation of his discharge or release papers, and notations should be made on the reverse side of the discharge or release papers of the fact that Victory button has been awarded. Buttons shall be furnished by commanding officers to men hereafter discharged or released from active duty, who are entitled to such button in accordance with the limitations prescribed above, and appropriate notation must also be made on such discharge or release papers. The silver button will be issued only upon application to the Bureau of Navigation.

The distributions of these buttons will begin as soon as a supply is received. [This will be about Sept. 1, it is expected. The medal will probably be ready for distribution about Nov. 1.—Editor.]

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 11, 1919.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington detached command Div. No. 4, Atlantic Fleet; to Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.) Russell E. Warrsche to U.S.S. Antigone as executive officer.

Comdr.: W. B. Decker to U.S.S. Shawmut as exec. off.; F. A. Todd to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Swasey and in command when commd.; F. C. Seibert to Finland.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. N. Patton member 1st N.D. Sec. of Joint Merchant Vessel Board; J. M. Berman mod. orders of July 21, 1919; S. S. Kennedy in Ordnance duty in Mach. Div., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; W. R. Smith to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Stansbury and in command when commd.; J. R. Bowden to off-in-charge, Navy Recruiting Sta., San Francisco, Calif.; M. C. Bowman to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; F. Baltaly to off-in-charge, Navy Recruiting Sta., Little Rock, Ark.; D. F. Patterson to command Div. 1, Des. Squad. No. 1, Atlantic Fleet; O. L. Wolfard to navy yard, Mare Island, for Ordnance duty in Mach. Div.; B. F. Tilley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade and in command when commd.; E. Williams to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hogan and in command when commd.; G. F. Howell to aid on Staff and Flag Sec., Comdr.-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; L. M. Stewart to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Howard and in command when commd.

Lieut.: Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Gillis and on board when commd.; S. Cook to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Turner and on board when commd.; T. W. Waldschmidt to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; N. E. Gates to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade and on board when commd.; S. Benson to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; C. L. Bridges to insp. of Ordnance in charge Navy Ammunition Depot, Okinawa, P.I.; C. A. Deichsel rev. orders of July 28, 1919; W. J. Smith to U.S.S. Great Lakes, for duty as asst. to commissary off.

Lieut. (M.C.): J. F. Finnegan to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; F. C. Hill to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (J.G.): P. P. Welch to U.S.S. McKensie; L. C. Parker to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickerson and on board when commd.; J. A. Ouellet to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 16 and as exec. off. when commd.; W. J. Slatery to George Washington.

Ensigns: J. P. Crowe to U.S.S. North Dakota; J. H. Heintz to U.S.S. Virginia; L. H. G. Johnson det. R.S., Mare Island; to U.S.S. H-5; E. E. Puryear to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hovey and on board when commd.; R. S. Harvey det. Sagadahoc; W. E. Quinlan to Gulfport; C. W. Hamilton to D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; W. H. Flint to 3d N.D.; W. O. Lybarger rev. orders Aug. 1, 1919; A. L. Stengel rev. orders Feb. 20, 1919; G. E. Jacobs rev. orders Aug. 4, 1919; W. H. Tyler mod. orders of July 26, 1919.

Ensign (Supply Corps): A. P. Warriner rev. orders July 15, 1919.

Gunnery: J. Reichford to U.S.S. South Dakota; E. H. Beknap to Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., for course of instruction in gyro compasses.

Machs.: A. M. McConnell rev. orders det. rec. ship at navy yard, R.A.D.; R. C. Pomeroy to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

A.P. Clerks: J. D. Halsey to Navy Recruiting Sta., Minneapolis, Minn., with supply off.; A. H. Puryear to duty with supply off., U.S.S. Rhode Island.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 11, 1919.

Capt. K. C. Castleman to naval attaché American Legation, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christians, Norway.

Comdr. W. W. Bradley, jr., to nav. insp. Ordnance in charge Naval Torp. Station, Keyport, Wash.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. P. Hinrichs to temp. duty under instruction conn. with Recruiting Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept.; C. T. Hull to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; J. A. Scott to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines;

(Continued on page 1744.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1919.

Major General Chamberlain, Inspector General, made an official visit to the post this week. Mrs. Ganoes had a few ladies in for tea on Thursday for her guest, Miss Rose Chilton, who is leaving this week to join her brother, Colonel Chilton, at Santiago, Chile. Col. and Mrs. Chaffee and young son, Adna, were recent visitors at the post. Mrs. Miner and little son, Allison, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Avery. Capt. Juan Arce, of the Spanish army, was a visitor at the post on Saturday; Captain Arce was shown around by Colonel Morrison. Major Marshburn, treasurer of the Military Academy, has returned to duty after a six weeks' trip to France; Col. Ivons Jones has also returned from France, and with Mrs. Jones is spending a few days in Washington; Colonel Jones's sister, Miss Gertrude Jones, has returned from The Hague and is spending a short time here before going to her home in Sagerties. Miss Louise of Hopkinton, Mass., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Douglas Greene.

Quite a large party went over to Constitution Island on Saturday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger and Colonel Naiden and Major Weems, who are just returned from France, and others from West Point meeting Mrs. Tracy, who was accompanied by a number of historians and antiquarians from New York. The guests enjoyed looking over the sites of the old Revolutionary forts and all had tea later in the Warner House.

Gen. and Mrs. Webster and Miss Anne Webster are visiting the post. There have been several large picnics for cadets and young ladies. On Thursday evening Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Straub gave a large party at the Playground, and on Tuesday Mrs. Busby entertained for a large number of guests at the same place. Mrs. Tracy entertained at supper on Sunday for a number of guests, among them Col. and Mrs. Ganoes and Miss Chilton, of West Point; after supper Mr. Hughes, of New York, and the rest of the party played bridge. West Point is looking forward with pleasure to welcoming back some officers and ladies in the new detail, who were here but a few years ago, among them Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Col. and Mrs. Householder, Col. and Mrs. Manley.

Sixty-nine new cadets joined the Third Class, reporting to the Military Academy on Wednesday; the corps now numbers almost nine hundred. Major Gen. and Mrs. Coe were here last week to visit their son, Cadet Coe, and Mrs. Holt and sons, Guy and Roger, returned last week from Nahant, Mass. The Cadet Chapel choir of about 100 cadets enjoyed an excursion with Chaplain Wheat on Friday. Buses and automobiles of the motor transport service were used for the trip, which lasted all day, the party going to Central Valley for lunch and then to Tuxedo and Bear Mountain Park, where tea was served at the inn.

Camp Frederick W. Sibley will be discontinued on Monday, Aug. 19, and the Corps of Cadets, under command of Col. Charles F. Thompson, acting commandant, will engage in maneuvers on the west side of the Hudson from Aug. 18 to Aug. 23. Camp illumination will take place on Saturday evening, Aug. 16. Moving pictures were shown at camp on Thursday and Sunday evenings.

CAMP FUNSTON R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp Funston, Kas., Aug. 11, 1919.

Five hundred and two students out of the 552 originally enrolled completed the course of instruction in the I.O.R.T.C. camp at Camp Funston on Aug. 2. About ten per cent. of the enrolment were discharged for physical disability or other causes during the six weeks' course. No students were recommended for commissions, as all who attended were either under the age limit or were not graduates of a university. Certificates of proficiency signed by the commandant were issued to each student, on which were listed the specialties in which the particular student was qualified. The last week was devoted to maneuvering and a camp near Fort Riley. The students spent three nights in shelter tents. Friday afternoon a review was held, at which the commandant, Col. George J. Holden, U.S.A., presented medals to students who qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen and those who won special medals.

A team of fourteen men, comprising twelve principals and two alternates, left on Aug. 1 for Caldwell, N.J., to take part in the National Rifle Association matches on the Navy range at that place. The men were chosen from among the best fifty rifle shots in the R.O.T.C. Of the 512 students who shot the instruction and record courses fifty were chosen who made the highest average scores. These shot the qualification course three times and the fourteen men who had the highest average scores in this shoot were chosen for the team. New star gauge Springfield rifles were issued to the students for use at Caldwell. The following comprise the team, with their total average scores out of a possible 450: R. C. Ahy, Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo., 401; N. H. Witham, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 398; C. R. Wagner, Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo., 393; A. Bell, Jr., Komper Military Academy, Booneville, Mo., 388; G. A. Mairs, 387; R. A. Gleason, 381; E. E. Coyne, 387; and M. Fuerst, 382. All of the team are from the State of Iowa. A. B. Lambert, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 382; R. S. Bagby, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., 382; W. L. R. Rinehart, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 380; William Cogswell, State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Kas., 377; George Bohlig, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., 377; G. N. Densen, Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., 377. The team was accompanied to Caldwell by Capt. C. V. Crowley, University of Missouri, as team captain; Capt. C. T. Spooner, William Jewell College, as team quartermaster, and Capt. Arthur Clark, University of Minnesota, as team coach. R. C. Ahy, who made the highest average score in the competition, was awarded a beautiful silver medal for his marksmanship. Coe College, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with a team of ten men, won the Camp Funston rifle trophy. They made a total score of 3,901 points out of a possible 5,500. The cup will be competed for each year and awarded permanently to the school which first wins it three times. Six special medals were awarded to men making the highest scores in the instruction and record courses: slow and rapid fire on each of the ranges. One hundred and ninety men qualified on the Fort Riley range as sharpshooters or marksmen, shooting over the 200, 300 and 500-yard ranges.

During the last week of the camp a track and field meet for the men of the R.O.T.C. was held and developed strong competition. The winners of each event were awarded silver medals. Some interesting comparisons were made by the camp surgeon, Major Charles B. Trader, of the physical development of the men during the six weeks of training. In his report to the commandant of the camp he states: "The general improvement in appearance is most marked, showing brighter countenances and a healthy glow of the skin. Muscles are hardened and many of them stand out in relief. The men stand more erect, are more alert and quicker in movement." Four hundred and sixty-two men who went through the entire course of instruction were examined on Aug. 1, six weeks after entering the camp, and their records compared with those when they entered. The results follow: Average weight June 23, 128.28 pounds; average weight Aug. 1, 132.15 pounds; average gain, 3.83 pounds. Average chest measurement, relaxed, June 23, 30.88 inches; average chest measurement, relaxed, Aug. 1, 32.16 inches; average gain, 1.28 inches. Average chest measurement, expanded, June 23, 33.49 inches; average chest measurement, expanded, Aug. 1, 35.39 inches; average gain, 1.90 inches. The average height of the men sixteen years of age attending the camp was 66.62 inches and the average height 125.19 pounds; age 17, height 67.21 inches, weight 139.61 pounds; age 18, height 68.27 inches, weight 143.90 pounds; age 19, height 68.27 inches, weight 137.23; twenty years and over, average height 68.37 inches, weight 139.63 pounds. Forty-two universities, colleges and high schools were represented and eight different states.

A questionnaire was given to each of the 500 students. Of 426 students who answered the question "Have you spent a profitable six weeks at this camp from the military point of view?" 424 answered in the affirmative. Three hundred and

eighty stated a preference to have the camp held at some other place than Funston, but only eighty-two believed that the camp term should be reduced from six to four weeks. One hundred and fourteen said they had not been fully reimbursed by the Government for their traveling expenses, and 356 believed the Government should pay some salary while attending camp; 284 wanted separate camps for the senior and junior units; 294 wish to attend a camp next year, providing it was not held at Camp Funston; 205 preferred bayonet training over all other forms of physical exercise.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 11, 1919.

During the repairing of the Sherwood Inn the Artillery officers' mess has moved to the former haunt of the Class 3 officers, out on the beach near Mill Creek. The mess is now located in a splendid new mess hall and is in a great many ways decidedly improved, the only drawback being the walk which must come before every meal. Also all the officers and their families who were quartered in the Sherwood Inn have been moved out into quarters on the beach; the grass which is soon to cover the desert sands out there has not been planted, and the wind has a habit of blowing the sand around a bit, as anyone who has lived on a beach knows. However, all have safely survived several sand storms now and appear well and happy. The soil which will cover the sand is already being spread and soon the beach is expected to become a quite popular little annex to our fort. All the former Sherwood Inn waitresses have been replaced by experienced men.

The Fort Monroe Tennis Tournament finals were played the week before last, Major E. S. Harrison, C.A., winning from Captain Merrill. Major Harrison, who was in charge of the tournament, has not yet announced what prize will be awarded to the winner.

A large number of New Zealanders visited our post last week while their ship stopped at Newport News. There were a number of womenfolk in the party, girls who had served in various capacities in France and England, and the dancing of the New Zealand couples at the hotel on several evenings was quite a treat, as they have some new and very beautiful little turns of dancing.

Back from Havana looking well and happy, our mine planter people from the nautical course of the Enlisted Specialists' School all say they have had a great cruise.

Miss Agnes Ingalls, sister of Mrs. Henderson, is spending the summer with Col. and Mrs. Henderson. She has organized, much to the delight of all concerned, a dancing class for the children of the post and under her apt direction the little ones are learning the modern dances. The classes are held in the Coast Artillery School auditorium each Thursday afternoon from four until five. They are open to all children of the post between the ages of five and fourteen.

Our new Liberty Theater is beginning to take shape, as the work rapidly progresses out on the beach by Mill Creek, and it will not be long now before Fort Monroe has a White Way all its own.

Mrs. J. Van Ness Ingram and small daughter, of Washington, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Reybold.

Captain Gibson had dinner at the hotel for Mrs. Ingram and Col. and Mrs. Reybold on Wednesday. Capt. Robert Goolrick was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Henderson. Among new arrivals in the post are Col. and Mrs. Worcester, Colonel Arthur and Major and Mrs. A. Norton.

Col. and Mrs. Barnes had a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Jewell. Other guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, and Col. and Mrs. Joutet, of Langley Field. Colonel Weisel left Saturday for his new station at Fort Leavenworth. Col. and Mrs. Jewell, who expect to leave here this week, have been honor guests at several dinners in the past few days. Major and Mrs. Sunderland left Sunday for Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Cooper Barnes, son of Col. and Mrs. Barnes, has been assigned to the 21st Infantry, with station at Fort Wright, Spokane, Wash. Mr. Andrew Livingston, of Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Jean Markland, of Portland, Me., father and sister of Mrs. Greig, are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Greig for a few weeks. Among those who recently received orders for foreign service are Majors Krupp, Cygon and Hamilton and Lieutenants Mussil and Pichel.

The new concrete bridge to the main entrance of the fort is open to foot traffic now, and will be completely finished in a very short time.

There were several large bridge parties on the post in the past week. Wednesday Mrs. Reybold entertained with four tables; Thursday Mrs. Ottosen was hostess for five tables, and Friday Mrs. Chamberlaine had a very delightful party for about twenty-five ladies, some of whom did not play, but were invited to tea. On Saturday night Col. and Mrs. Cullen had dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Col. and Mrs. Barnes and Col. and Mrs. Garcia, of the Medical Corps, on duty at Newport News.

Col. Jarman and two children, family of Col. Sanderford Jarman, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Oldfield for a week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milburn, of Columbus, Ohio, parents of Major Milburn, are here for a few days before going to Atlantic City. Col. and Mrs. Cullen had as dinner guests on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Jarman, of Washington. Major Beach, M.C., who was recently assigned to the training center for duty, will take the house vacated by Colonel Tilton. Mrs. Beach, who is visiting at her home in Ohio, will return in a few days.

Miss Dennis is house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Dennis. Col. and Mrs. Humphreys have as visitors from Washington Mr. and Mrs. Garnett, parents of Mrs. Humphreys.

At a concert and recital in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, Wednesday evening, Mrs. Pirie played five numbers and Mr. Butler sang several solos. That same evening, after the concert, Col. and Mrs. Pirie had supper for Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Stiles and Mr. Collinson. Mrs. Oscar Krupp, wife of Major Krupp, is visiting at her home in Boston.

Aerial mail service has been established between Fort Monroe and Fort Story. This service is being provided by the commanding officer, Langley Field, and will consist of a daily round trip except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

COAST ARTILLERY R.O.T.C., FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 12, 1919.

What the college men thought of the Fort Monroe Camp of the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. (senior division) which closed on Aug. 9 was disclosed to a gratified staff of instructors when at the ending of the camp every student expressed in writing his desire to return to the advanced Coast Artillery camp to be held next summer. In fact, some of the answers to the questionnaire filled out by the students are very enlightening as to the men's views on this summer's work. In answer to the question, "Were you satisfied with the mess?" one man answered, "Yes, I gained twenty pounds on it," while most of the others declared they were more than satisfied. "Do you intend coming to the Advance Camp?" "Yes, I certainly do," was one answer, while "By all means" and "Yes, indeed," showed opinions of others on the subject.

The most popular subjects of study and practice were found to be gunnery, motor transportation, artillery target practice and small arms target practice, and many men expressed great regrets that they did not get more of these. The subjects which the students declared to be least interesting were interior guard duty, mess management and battery administration. Considering the fact that the first group of subjects was that in which the work was all practical, while the latter were more in the form of lectures and examinations, it can be readily seen just what form of work the students in camps of this nature prefer. Long hikes, more practice in giving commands and more experience as non-commissioned officers were some of the popular suggestions for the next camp. All expressed themselves as very well pleased with the camp and considered the six weeks spent here as of considerable value to them in their future work. The comparison of the weights and measurements of the college men, taken at the beginning and again at the end of the camp, greatly

surprised all concerned. It was found that the average gain in weight for the whole camp was 8.1 pounds per man. Ninety per cent. of the men gained, while ten per cent. lost in weight. The average increase in chest expansion and measurement was two and one-half inches, while the comparison of the men's chinning "before and after" showed a gain of four "chins" per man. The increases in measurement of thigh, arm and neck were all very enlightening. This, together with the greatly improved appearance of the young men, a fact commented upon by everyone, has been considered a most convincing demonstration of what six weeks of training will do in the way of physical development for young men averaging nineteen years of age.

With five hits out of nineteen shots, the target practice held on the 3-inch guns of Battery Hindman, at Fort Wool, came to a very successful close. The camp members were taken out to Fort Wool in the morning in the coast defense launch and after the firing on the first morning returned for dinner. The whole of the next day was spent at Fort Wool, firing at both anchored and moving targets. The work of the men at the guns, the observation, figuring of firing data and corrections were all handled capably. The instructors were more than satisfied with the results. For next year's camp it is hoped to have more ammunition, so as to give the men more experience in this, the kind of artillery work that appeals most strongly to the corps.

The ending of the camp was marked by the presentation by the students to the staff of a handsome silver loving cup, on which were engraved the names of all the instructors of the first camp. The cup is to be kept here at Fort Monroe as a remembrance of this initial step in the R.O.T.C. camps. Graduation exercises were held on the afternoon of Aug. 9 in the assembly hall of the Coast Artillery School building, and were quite impressive. Following addresses by General Chamberlaine and Colonel Raybold, the General presented each of the successful students with an engraved certificate of proficiency. It is noteworthy that the first ten men, in order of rank, were from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Leon A. Lloyd, of I.T., was the honor man, with a grade of 90.6. He was closely followed by James Nesmith, Jr., of M.I.T., with a grade of 90.5 per cent.

The following telegram from Washington was received with much pleasure by the camp during its closing days:

"Washington, D.C., July 31, 1919. Col. Eugene Reybold, R.O.T.C. Camp Commander, Fort Monroe, Va.: Please convey to the officers and students in your camp the appreciation of the Secretary of War for the good work accomplished in the camp. Both the students and the Government have profited by the summer's training.—March, Chief of Staff."

Upon the closing of the camp the men did not all return to their homes, some of the M.I.T. men leaving to attend a surveying camp, and others of the various college students going elsewhere. As a result of their visit to the shipyards at Newport News, an account of which was published some time ago, five of the R.O.T.C. men, upon the closing of camp, went to work there. It is reported they all have secured good positions for the month or so remaining before their college year commences.

Feeling most cheery over their success in the field-day held on the previous Saturday, the boys from the R.O.T.C. issued a challenge to the officers of the post for a game of baseball to be played upon the following Wednesday. To the surprise of the "boys of the red brassard" the officers accepted their invitation and brought over a team of ball tossers and "has-beens" which formed a formidable aggregation. After the dust of the battle had cleared away it was decided by Colonel Burdick, the arbitrator (but who some of the boys thought was just the latter part of the word) that the officers won the verdict by a score of 3 to 2. Even though defeated by one run, the R.O.T.C. wish it understood that the officers had to battle hard to win, and it was a very uncomfortable outfit that chased the balls to various parts of the parade grounds. When the end of the game was called it was the best call that had sounded since the officers' elongated hurler threw the first "pill." A challenge was issued for a return game by the R.O.T.C., but due to the closing of the camp the challenge could not be accepted.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 12, 1919.

On Saturday, preceding the regular dance, covers were laid for the Misses Virginia and Louise Callender, Hannah Rodman and Miss. George Lalor, Frederick G. Clay and Brian B. Kane, U.S.N., at a dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point. Ensigns William Leggett, H. R. Stiles, Rohbach and White gave a launch party to Old Point and a dinner at the Chamberlin on Saturday for Mrs. H. J. Ray and the Misses Dorothy Snow of Philadelphia, Helen Smith, Katherine Waller and Marie Pearce. Mrs. Herbert J. Ray and two children, who have been spending the spring and summer in Norfolk, have left for New York to join Lieutenant Commander Ray, and will leave for New London, Conn., where he has been made executive officer of the U.S.S. Savannah. Capt. and Mrs. Bernard Camden, U.S.R.C.S., who have been guests at the Chamberlin, were guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shield, Fairfax avenue, while en route to New London, Conn. Captain Camden commands the U.S.S. Antigonish, which will soon sail for France.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchison, U.S.N., have left for New York and the Adirondacks, to spend several weeks. Lieut. H. H. Johnson was here week-end guests at the Pocomoke Cottage, Virginia Beach. Many friends are welcoming Lieut. Thomas A. Lind, who has been ordered to Norfolk, from temporary duty in Holland and England. Lieutenant Lind is for the present residing at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Vance, Maury place. Lieut. Samuel H. Ferebee recently returned from fifteen months' service in France with the A.E.F., is spending a short leave with his mother, Mrs. Frank Sager, Baldwin place. He is stationed at Camp Dix until his release. Mrs. Clifford I. Millard, who has been the guest of the son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Ueberholz, of Norfolk, has returned to her home and will leave shortly to spend some time in the mountains of Virginia. Lieut. and Mrs. William Morton Snelling and little daughter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Jarnette at their cottage at Virginia Beach. Miss Ada Maverick, of San Antonio, Texas, will be the guest of Miss Louise Payne before joining her parents, Major and Mrs. Maverick, who have been spending several weeks at the Chamberlin. Miss Edith Groner and Miss Anne Groner are guests of their sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Fawcett, at their home, Naval Base.

Miss Ethel Deal gave a dancing party at her home, Westover avenue, on Monday for Misses Emma Brett, Nancy Davania, Pearl Deal, Bernice Newton and Elizabeth Lewis, Messrs. Rochelle Norris, Lee Newton and Willis J. Hale, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Colins, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Deal, and Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Martin, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Williams had a buffet supper at their home, Colonial place, on Sunday for Miss Margaret Coyne, of Kansas City, Mo., who is the guest of Miss Katherine Tucker. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bramham Cooke, the Misses Frances Luske, of Baltimore, and Judith Riddick, Ensign Smith, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Lee, Med. C., U.S.N. Paymr. P. C. Corning, U.S.N., is the guest for a few days of Mr. William Field at his home, Westover avenue. Paymr. (U.S.N.) and Mrs. E. H. Van Patten have returned to their home, Naval Base, after a short leave in New York. On Thursday a buffet supper was given at bachelor quarters, navy yard, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. Ziegler, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, Mrs. Robert Wainwright, Misses Margaret Odenthal, Marguerite Brooks, Comdr. Harry Gard Knox and Lieut. Comdr. Frederick E. Pelton, Friday evening preceding the dance at the Pine Beach Hotel, given in honor of the returning officers of the U.S. Marine Corps. Covers were laid for Misses Bettie Graham, of Colorado, Dorothy Snow, of Philadelphia, Helen Smith and Marie Pearce and Ensigns D. R. White, William Rohbach, H. R. Stiles and William Leggett at a dinner at the Country Club.

Mrs. Philip Callisferro left last week for New York to meet her husband, Captain Callisferro, U.S.A., who has been overseas sixteen months. Comdr. Harry Gard Knox has left for Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to spend a short leave. Lieut. John I. Hale is also spending a short time there. Mrs. Beirne Saunders Bullard and little son, who have been spending sometime at Hampton Court, will leave shortly for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where they have taken a cottage. Major Heard Newman Manney, U.S.M.C., who is stationed in Philadelphia, has been spending a few days at the marine bar-

zacks. Mrs. Horace C. Laird and children left last week to spend the remainder of the summer at Orange, N.J. The submarine officers of the naval base gave a charming dance at Pine Beach Hotel last evening for the officers of the 13th Regiment, U.S.M.C., who have recently returned from overseas and are now at the Army base. The music for the evening was furnished by the band of the 13th. Those who received were Gen. S. B. Butler, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Butler, Capt. William M. Crose, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crose, Capt. Francis L. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick, and Lieut. W. D. Baker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baker.

Capt. Noble E. Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin are guests at the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Captain Irwin commands the U.S.S. Oklahoma. Col. Harry Newton Coates, U.S.A., will arrive to-day to attend the marriage of his sister-in-law, Miss Kate Talbot Cooke, and Dr. Jules Pierre Le Chaux, which will be a society event of to-morrow. A dance was given on Wednesday afternoon in building No. 16 at the navy yard by the midshipmen of the U.S.S. Oklahoma. Mesdames R. M. Watt, Cook and Grover, chaperoned. Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchison gave a buffet supper at their home in the yard for Mrs. Lucy Preston Beal, of Buchanan, Va., on Thursday, who acted as sponsor at the christening of the U.S.S. destroyer Preston. Their guests were Mrs. Beal, Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Spratling, Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Quimby, Pay Dir. and Mrs. G. G. Seibels, Med. Dir. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, Miss Nora Hoffman, of Washington, Miss Mary Preston, of Buchanan, Va., Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. J. Yates, Med. Insp. S. S. Rodman, Comdr. Macgillivray Milne and H. V. Cook and Lieutenant Herrin. Mr. Frederick McCormick, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin at their home, naval base, has left for Narragansett Pier.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 11, 1919.

Mrs. E. B. Fuller honored Mrs. Eben Swift at a morning bridge, followed by a luncheon, on Saturday, previous to Mrs. Swift's departure for an extended trip. The guests were limited to close friends and included Mesdames J. B. Allison, Sedgwick Rice, A. S. Cowan, William Nalle, Loren Grieves, Le Roy Eltinge, Le Roy Taylor, Harding Polk, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Bundel and Miss Nora Paulding. In entertaining Mrs. Fuller was assisted by her daughters, Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Dougherty and children, who have been guests of Mrs. Dougherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, in Leavenworth, returned to Washington, D.C., on Sunday. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, who has spent the past month at Fort Snelling, Minn., with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Gentry, and Major Gentry, returned to Fort Leavenworth on Thursday.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift leave Tuesday for an extended visit with their daughters, Mrs. E. Humphrey (and Colonel Humphrey) at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Mrs. McKinney (and Major McKinney) in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Homer Corey, of Fort Riley, Kas., announce the birth of a daughter on Aug. 8 at Cushing Hospital, Leavenworth. Before her marriage Mrs. Corey was Miss Eloise Catlin. Capt. and Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley and daughter, Mary Jane, were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Linck in Leavenworth. They were en route from Camp Funston, where Captain Crowley was on duty with the R.O.T.C., to Caldwell, N.J., where he will attend the national shooting tournament. On their return Capt. and Mrs. Crowley will go to Columbia, Mo., where he will be in charge of the military branch at the Missouri University.

Mrs. Anthony J. Tittinger is to come here the last of August from Chicago to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dengler, in Leavenworth, to remain until the return of her husband, Captain Tittinger, from overseas. Since his departure she has been the guest of his parents in Chicago. Before going overseas Captain Tittinger was on duty with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Major Arthur G. Black, J.A., formerly at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, has sailed from France and is expected at New York this week, where Mrs. Black is awaiting him. Major and Mrs. Black will remain in the East until October, when they are to motor to Kansas City, Mo. Major Black will resume the practice of law. Capt. Goodwin Compton, Signal Corps, has been ordered for duty at the Fort Leavenworth Signal School. Col. Joseph Topham and family, who formerly resided on Sumner place, has moved to new quarters on Scott avenue.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth last week. He was en route from Seattle, Wash., to Washington to take command of the General Staff College. Gen. John J. Pershing has awarded a citation for exceptional gallantry to Lieut. Byron H. Mehl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mehl, of Leavenworth, who was killed at Vlerzy, France, on July 21, 1918. The certificate of citation was received by Mr. and Mrs. Mehl on Saturday.

About 180 men of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 49th Infantry left Saturday for Fort Snelling, Minn., for future station. The Machine Gun and Headquarters Company also left. The Supply Company left on Friday. Col. Charles Gerhardt was in command of the 49th and will be the commanding officer at Fort Snelling. The 3d Battalion remains at Fort Leavenworth, under command of Capt. Charles Bond. He will make a new drive for recruits in a few weeks and endeavor to bring the organized strength of the battalion up to about 400 men. The special board appointed by the Adjutant General of the Army to investigate the records and convictions of the military prisoners now confined in the United States penitentiary has been in session three weeks. Lieut. John A. Pierce, who is in charge of the board, calculates that it will take three months longer to complete the investigations of the 650 cases. Of the 650 cases under investigation more than 200 are those of soldiers convicted of crimes committed while with the A.E.F. in France and who are serving sentences ranging from two years for desertion to life for murder.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Dean, Jr., en route to their station at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Rutherford in Leavenworth. Lieutenant Dean recently returned from France. Lieut. Floyd Sheets has been named athletic officer of Fort Leavenworth, to succeed Lieut. A. R. Highfield, who received his discharge last week. Lieutenant Sheets is attached to the 49th Infantry and will remain here with the 3d Battalion of that organization. One of the first acts of Lieutenant Sheets will be to regulate the hours at the post swimming pool. No civilians will be admitted unless accompanied by an officer. He will also have charge of the baseball diamond and he plans to organize a team from his battalion and if he finds he has not sufficient material will organize a team from all the men at the fort. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice has returned from a three months' visit in Hagerstown, Md., as guests of Major and Mrs. Byron and her daughter, Mrs. Byron, Jr.

A board of officers will soon arrive at the Disciplinary Barracks to see how the new method of ranking prisoners is working out. They will then go to Jefferson Barracks and then to Washington, where they will make a report of the findings of their inspection. The roof of the Fort Leavenworth riding hall is being repaired preparatory to the opening of the Army Service Schools next month. The hall will be used by officers of the school. Although there will be no general riding class, the students will be taught some of the tricks of horsemanship. Nearly all the instructors of the Army School of the Line and the General Staff School have reported to Major General Muir. The list of students and instructors of the Signal School has not been issued by the War Department. None of the student officers has arrived yet except Col. James B. Allison, who has been on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks as assistant commandant. He has not been relieved of his duties at the barracks and his successor has not been named. The signal squadron which arrived last week for duty at the Signal School is not doing the hard work yet, but they are keeping in practice by daily use of their instruments and when the school opens will be ready for work as radio operators.

Col. G. Sturtevant, formerly attached to the 49th Infantry, has been ordered to report for duty at the Army School of the Line on Aug. 15. Col. W. McK. Lambdin, commander of the 4th Field Artillery and commandant at Camp Stanley,

Texas, has arrived here for duty at the Army Service School. He was succeeded at Camp Stanley by Lieut. Col. R. H. Lewis, who recently returned from France. Col. W. G. Marchison, who recently arrived from overseas and whose family remained at Fort Leavenworth during his absence, has been ordered for duty at the Service Schools. Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, executive officer at the Disciplinary Barracks, left last week for Clearwater, to be the guest of his sister.

Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Barber, of Camp Pike, Ark., arrived Saturday on an automobile trip, to be the guests of Mrs. Barber's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Day, in Leavenworth. Capt. Francis Foley, recruiting officer of the 2d Division, has landed in New York after two years' service in France and will come here this week to be the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Foley, at this post. Captain Foley attended the first provisional officers' training class and was assigned to the 9th Infantry, 2d Division. After the armistice and the division had moved into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation, he was named recruiting officer by Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, who was in command. He made an enviable record in securing many re-enlistments in the division. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan and Colonel Root.

Col. Victor Foster has arrived and has reported for duty at the Service Schools. He has been given command of Detachment No. 2. New men are arriving in the detachment, and it will soon be up to its required quota of 400 men. Many of the men coming in are wearing green braid around their arms, signifying that they held commissions during the war period. Some of them are expert draughtsmen and will be used by the different officers in the Service Schools. Those not capable of doing office work will take care of the officers' quarters and be in charge of the college riding hall.

In their final hop before Fort Leavenworth fans the 49th Infantry defeated the Grand Billiard Hall team of Kansas City, Mo., by a score of 13 to 6. The game marked the closing of a successful season by the soldier team. G. H. Paulson, of the Community Laundry, of Leavenworth, presented the silver loving cup won by the regimental team of the 49th. It was given to Lieutenant Colonel Sturtevant, who will have it placed in a glass case with other trophies of the 49th. The record hung up by the 49th this season was a very enviable one. They met and defeated some of the best teams in this vicinity. Among them were the Eagles, D. B. Hospital, White Sox of the Federal Prison, the Restored Battalion of the Disciplinary Barracks: Grand Billiard team, Kansas City; White Sox, Atchison, and St. Joseph, Mo., Catholic Clubs.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 20, 1919.

On July 18 the 17th Cavalry gave their usual formal hop at the John Heard pavilion. A number of people motored from Honolulu to attend the dance and an enjoyable evening was passed. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, Majors and Mesdames Leon E. Rider and David H. Blakebeck, Major Gordon J. F. Heron, Capt. and Mesdames Wayland B. Augur, Aaron Y. Hardy, G. A. Stroh, Max D. Holmes, F. T. Bonsteel, C. B. B. Bubbs, H. F. Plummer, Dean, de Merritt, Frank H. Barnhart and J. Forbes, Capt. A. S. Harrington, William Francis, F. H. Boucher, Lieut. and Mesdames William D. Tabor and L. K. Truscott, Lieut. E. D. Cameron, D. A. Jones, G. F. Stutsman, Ewald Grumm, J. N. W. McClure, W. L. Powers, G. W. Keith, F. B. Valentine, R. C. Gibbs, Harry E. Mewshaw, A. Stoeckle, C. S. Caldwell, John A. McLoughlin and James Gaigne, and Miss Emma Woodhouse. Mrs. Wayland B. Augur entertained at bridge and tea for a number of friends on Friday afternoon. Her guests were Mesdames J. D. L. Hartman, H. C. Miller, G. D. Thompson, Charles H. Brown, Leo F. Steindler, Elwood Nye, Francis T. Bonsteel, Leon F. Ryder, A. M. Milton, and Miss Alice Strong. Mrs. Miller won the prize for highest score. Orders have been received transferring the machine-gun troop, under command of Capt. A. S. Harrington, to Fort Shafter. Owing to the demobilization of the Hawaiian National Guard, the last regiment of which is being mustered out, it was necessary for Regular troops to take over the post. With Captain Harrington go Lieut. Wilbur V. Postle and Stuart A. Small and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold F. Van Wic. The troops leave Monday morning. Capt. and Mrs. Francis T. Bonsteel were hosts at a dinner preceding the hop on Friday. The guests were Major and Mrs. David H. Blakebeck and Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood Nye. Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian K. Truscott had as din-

ner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Hiram F. Plummer and Lieut. and Mrs. William D. Tabor. Later the party attended the dance at the Heard pavilion. This is Captain Plummer's first appearance since his accident several weeks ago, when he suffered a fractured ankle while sketching in Kokoale Pass.

On Sunday afternoon several parties motored to Haleiwa, where they enjoyed swimming and picnic lunches. Among those who went were Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Augur, Mrs. Charles Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Archie Groff, Chaplain and Mrs. George R. Longbrake, Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, and Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart and daughter Maids. Capt. and Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson were the hosts at an informal supper given at their quarters Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Augur, Mrs. Charles Brown and Miss Anna Strong.

Among the arrivals on the last transport were Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Master Hodges and Miss Hodges, Brig. Gen. William R. Dashiell and family, Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. B. Bubbs. Owing to the shortage of quarters for general officers at Schofield General Dashiell and family are occupying the quarters at the Infantry cantonment formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Thad B. Seigle, while General Hodges is temporarily in quarters in Hydrangea Circle.

Capt. and Mrs. Bubbs, who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. K. D. L. Hartman, have moved into their quarters in the Cavalry Circle. Major and Mrs. Ayer have moved to Fort Shafter. They will be greatly missed by their host of friends in Schofield. Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood Nye entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. Harry E. Mewshaw and C. S. Caldwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Marine Corps, were dinner guests of Lieut. E. D. Cameron at the 17th Cavalry mess on Sunday. Later they attended the baseball game between the 17th Cavalry and the C.A.C. Major Wallace C. Philson, who was formerly stationed at Schofield with the 25th Infantry, and who is well known on the island, was a visitor at the post last Sunday morning. He was a passenger on the transport Sherman and was bound for Peking, China, where he will take up his duties as military attaché.

Capt. and Mrs. Hiram F. Plummer had as dinner guests Monday Lieut. C. S. Caldwell and John A. McLoughlin. Ladies' night at the 17th Cavalry Club was well attended Tuesday. Dancing and bridge were enjoyed. Among those present were Brig. Gen. William H. Dashiell and family, Col. John W. Heard, Mrs. Frank Caum, Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, Majors Gordon J. F. Heron and Albert Bellamy, Major and Mrs. Leon E. Rider, Capt. and Mrs. H. Miller, Mesdames Charles B. B. Bubbs, Max D. Holmes and D. A. Stroh, Frank H. Barnhart, Lieut. and Mesdames Elwood Nye, L. K. Truscott, Jr., and William D. Tabor, Capt. Gilbert E. Birby, M. H. Christian, A. S. Harrington, G. Douglas Thompson, Lieut. Harry E. Mewshaw, E. Grumm, James N. W. McClure, James Gaigne, C. S. Caldwell, John A. McLoughlin, Mrs. Charles Brown, Miss Anna V. Strong, Miss Emma Woodhouse. Preceding the hop Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Max B. Holmes entertained with a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. B. Bubbs, who are recent arrivals on the post. Swimming parties at Haleiwa are gaining in popularity with the officers of the 17th Cavalry. Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Francis T. Bonsteel, Mrs. Wayland B. Augur, the Misses Marjorie Waldron and Anna V. Strong, Capt. A. S. Harrington, Mrs. Charles Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood Nye, Lieut. James Gaigne and James N. W. McClure took advantage of the moonlight and motored down.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 12, 1919.

The Friday afternoon informal teas at the Yacht Club have been very popular during the summer, all the younger set taking great interest in them.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberoth have taken possession of their new quarters at the Torpedo Station. The many friends of Brig. Gen. Isaac De Russy will be glad to hear that he is recovering from the serious fall he had a week ago in Jamestown and is comfortably settled in the Army Hospital in Bronxville. Mrs. De Russy is at the Gramatan Hotel, near the hospital.

Miss Julia Parker, of Detroit, entertained at a bridge-tee at the Casino on Saturday. It was quite a large affair and the prize-winners were Mrs. Price, wife of Brig. Gen. Butler Price, U.S.A.; Mrs. Davis, wife of Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U.S.N.; Mrs. Howard Benoist, of St. Louis; Mrs. P. W. Hourigan, wife of Captain Hourigan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Charles McCloud, of Philadelphia. Miss Aileen Parker, of Detroit, gave a dinner on Saturday at her cottage for Miss Kirwan, the young people ending the evening at the Casino for the Saturday evening hop.

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FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 13, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Weeks have as their house guests Miss Schott and Miss Potter, of New Jersey. Chaplain Head, who is stationed here with the 3d Cavalry, returned to the post after spending some time in Philadelphia.

Captain Seacrest, 19th Field Art., has taken quarters No. 19 and was joined last week by his family. Mrs. Barringer, who has been house guest of Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, for some time, left last week for New York, to sail aboard the Leviathan for France to join her husband, Major S. W. Barringer, who is stationed in Paris with the Quartermaster Corps. Captain Rome, who arrived a short time ago with the 19th Field Artillery, has taken quarters No. 12 and has been joined by his wife.

Mrs. Baylies, wife of Capt. A. F. Baylies, entertained last week at a Keith's matinee party in honor of Miss Potter and Miss Schott, of New Jersey. Among the party were Mrs. J. W. Weeks, Mrs. Keitts, Miss Griffin, Miss Potter, Miss Schott and Miss Phillips. Lieut. Catesby Jones has been joined by his mother, who came up from Richmond, Va., to spend some time here with her son. Col. Michael M. McNamee, who has been visiting his family here, left last week for Camp Grant. Captain Berkle has been joined by Mrs. Berkle and they are now comfortably settled in quarters No. 10.

Work has begun here on the clearing of the ground of the wooden cantonments, which were erected here for the first and second officers' training camps. The cantonments were sold last week, twenty-two buildings in all, and work of demolishing started immediately, as the ground is needed for the drilling of the Cavalry and Field Artillery. There are a number of concrete and corrugated iron cantonments which will not be demolished, but are to be used by the post quartermaster as storehouses.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, has as her house guest Mrs. S. I. de Kraft, of New York, who has been making an extended visit in the city. Capt. Arthur Thayer, who is stationed here with the 3d Cavalry, has been joined by his mother and sister, who will spend some time with him.

The second of the series of baseball games which the 3d Cavalry and 19th Field Artillery officers are playing was held on Sunday afternoon. The score was 3 to 2, in favor of the Artillery team. Last week the honors went to the Cavalry team. Major Joseph M. Swing, aid to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, pitched for the Artillery team, while Lieut. Louis Boudurant, Q.M.C., and Capt. Arthur Thayer pitched for the Cavalry team. The umpire of the games is the secretary of the Knights of Columbus Hut here.

STATE FORCES.

The 10th Infantry of Illinois National Guard were ordered out on duty Aug. 13 at Peoria to quell serious rioting incident to a strike at the Keystone Steel and Wire Company. Several civilians were shot by strikers and a number of persons were wounded before the troops arrived. Some of the company's buildings were damaged.

Col. Louis Jewett Praeger, 23d N.Y., has sent to Governor Swift the nomination of David B. Jarvis to be first lieutenant of Company L. Lieutenant Jarvis was in the service of the United States for twenty-three months, eleven of which he spent in France. He was a member of the Citizens' Training Camp at Plattsburg in 1916, and after his graduation in 1917 was assigned to the 27th Division. He later was assigned to the 83d Division and the 30th Division. The 23d Regiment will proceed to Peekskill for small-arms rifle practice on Aug. 19, 20 and 21.

Squadron A. Cav., New York Guard, will shoot its instruction and record small-arms firing at Peekskill, N.Y., on Sept. 6, 1919.

AN ARMY WOMAN'S PLEA FOR THE "BLUES."

Every expression of opinion we have heard from Army officers as to the dress regulation abolishing the blue uniforms has been an adverse one. The consensus of their views is that Army officers, as well as civilians, like to change from their "working clothes" in the evening and acknowledge the social convention of wearing formal afternoon and evening dress by donning one of the two blue uniforms suitable for such occasions. Army women, in growing numbers, have voiced similar opinions, and from the feminine viewpoint we quote these remarks: "I like," said one wife of an Army officer, "to see my husband come home and change from his O. D. into 'blues.' It gives to dinner the touch of formality it used to have when our officers wore the blue uniform before the war. And it puts an Army officer at a dinner party or any formal evening function on the same level as the civilians present, in that he has paid a compliment to his hostess by 'dressing up.' When we were helping to entertain the soldiers at Community entertainments the hostesses used to tell us to 'put on our pretty clothes,' and when we did we found ourselves dancing with boys in their working clothes that soiled our party frocks. There is no need of going back to the old extreme of too great a variety of uniforms. I should think two suits of O.D.'s, one full dress and one dress uniform would be enough. As for me, I'm tired of mud-colored clothes."

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 5, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Howard H. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson, a daughter, Mary Josephine Benson.

BRADY.—Born at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1919, to the wife of Major Sidney Guthrie Brady, U.S. Field Art., a daughter, Lella Brady.

BREMERMAN.—Born at El Paso, Texas, Aug. 7, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Charles F. Bremerman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

CUNNINGHAM.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1919, to the wife of Major Charles H. Cunningham, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Charles Holmes Cunningham, jr.

GREEFF.—Born at New York city Aug. 7, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Greeff, jr., a son, Rudolf Greeff, 3d.

GULLION.—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., Aug. 8, 1919, to the wife of Major Walter C. Gullion, U.S.A., a daughter.

MENOHER.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 6, 1919, to the wife of Major Pearson Menoher, U.S.A., a daughter, Nancy Pearson Menoher, granddaughter of Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, U.S.A.

MOORE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 7, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. John C. Moore, U.S.A., twin boys, John Clark Moore, jr., and Albert Preston Moore.

MARRIED.

GURNEY-BONBRIGHT.—At New York city Aug. 5, 1919, Capt. Augustin M. Gurney, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dora Josephine Bonbright.

HINRICH-GUILES.—At Mahwah, N.J., Aug. 9, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Robert P. Hinrichs, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Guiles.

HUSE-BRISTOL.—At Baltimore, Md., July 19, 1919, Lieut. (j.g.) John O. Huse, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Marie Bristol.

NASH-HOWE.—At Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 9, 1919, Lieut. Nathaniel C. Nash, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Evelyn Howe.

SCHUYLER-RENO.—At Paris, France, June 14, 1919, Comdr. Garret Lansing Schuyler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beatrice Tracy Reno, widow of Lieutenant Commander Reno, U.S.N.

ZINN-HITT.—At Spring Harbor, Mich., Aug. 2, 1919, Major Frederic W. Zinn, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Faville Hitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Hitt.

DIED.

AMES.—Died at New York Aug. 12, 1919, Mrs. Sarah Lucy Hyde Ames, mother of Major George F. Ames, U.S.A., and sister of the late Brig. Gen. John McE. Hyde, U.S.A.

BENSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Mary Josephine Benson, infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Howard H. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson.

BUEHLER.—Died at Haverford, Pa., Aug. 10, 1919, Rear Admiral William G. Buehler, U.S.N., retired.

CASTLE.—Died at Brest, France, Aug. 13, 1919, Comdr. Guy W. S. Castle, U.S.N.

GOLDING.—Died at New York city Aug. 10, 1919, ex-Lieut. John N. Golding, 71st N.G.N.Y.

GRAVES.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5, 1919, Mrs. James F. Graves, mother of Mrs. T. J. See, wife of Captain See, professor of mathematics, U.S.N.

MUMMA.—Died at McComb, Ohio, Sarah Amanda Mumma, wife of Major E. L. E. Mumma and mother of Col. M. C. Mumma, U.S. Cav.; Major H. L. Mumma, U.S. Inf.; Mr. H. P. Mumma, of Takoma, Wash., and Mrs. F. P. Holcomb, wife of Colonel Holcomb, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

OLIVER.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6, 1919, Mr. Fielding W. Oliver, father of Mrs. Marjorie Oliver Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Reynolds, General Staff, U.S.A.

SEAOANE.—Died at New York city, Aug. 14, 1919, Mrs. Helen Bainbridge Seoane, beloved wife of Col. C. A. Seoane, U.S.A., daughter of Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, and sister of Comdr. William S. Bainbridge, of 34 Gramercy Park, New York city.

SHORT.—Died suddenly at Sardinia, Miss., Aug. 6, 1919, Robert M. Short, father of Major Mord P. Short, U.S. Inf.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 1741.)

D. Brown to duty R.S. at New York; A. C. Pickett rev. orders July 28; C. H. Sargent mod. orders of July 24.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) P. Richmond to Nav. Hosp., New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) A. G. Lyle to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. S. C. Taylor to nearest R.S. in U.S. for further orders (U.S. Naval P. in France); G. E. Eschborn rev. orders July 16; T. V. Cooper to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; H. A. Fisher to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; W. D. Sullivan to U.S.S. South Dakota as engr. officer; M. H. Spriggs det. U.S.S. Davis, to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; J. Wilkes to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; F. S. Gibson to U.S.S. Robinson as engr. officer; E. R. Henning to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; T. Ketchum to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; H. W. Barnes to N.T. Camp, Detroit, conn. f.o. Eagle boats; C. Waters to tech. asst. to the Navy member of the Joint Board of Survey, 5th N.D.; C. Frana to tech. asst. to the Navy member of the Joint Board of Survey, 5th N.D.; R. D. Keyes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and as watch officer when commd.; W. D. Faris to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit.

Lieut. (D.C.) A. Smith to Naval Sta., New Orleans, La.

Lieut. (Supply Corps) J. E. Roberts to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. P. Maguire to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Moody and as engr. officer when commd.; E. J. Sherry to U.S.S. Hart;

M. B. Downe to N.A.S., Hampton Roads, conn. with kite balloons; H. L. Ritchie to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit;

F. J. Leonard to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit; W. E. Holden to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit; J. E. Walter to command U.S.S. Standish; W. W. Wesley to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit; W. G. Lockwood to duty George Washington;

L. E. Bates to inactive duty when Artemus goes out of commission; D. A. Grant rev. orders of July 26.

Ensigns J. P. Tonnely, H. S. Torslett, T. Downes, D. E. Todd, A. Tripp and W. C. Landis to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit.

Ensigns L. S. Walsh to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade and under instruction in eng. when commd.; C. D. Warner to Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet for duty as asst. to communication off. Atlantic Fleet; H. C. Todd to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit;

R. B. Wallace, jr., rev. orders and det. duty Edward L. Doherty, 3d R.A.D.; B. S. Fitzpatrick mod. orders of July 11;

J. E. Miller det. duty off. Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., R.A.D.; H. E. Haven to U.S.S. Utah; C. E. Chamberlain to second in command U.S.S. John Collins and add. duty as second in command John Collins and responsible for upkeep and mach. of each trawler of 1st Div. (comdr. Mine F.); J. A. Taylor to U.S.S. Finch (comdt. 3d Naval Dist.); J. F. Kiefer to U.S.S. Cheyenne.

Guns: E. H. Vanderbeck to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sandpiper and on board when commd.; J. E. Mason to conn. f.o. Eagle Boat 25 and on board when commd.; C. D. Ernst to U.S.S. Aulick; J. R. Mason to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Detroit.

Bron. K. Mullinax to Nav. Air Sta., Cape May, N.J., conn. with assembly of Italian "O" type dirigible.

Machs.: L. F. Busse to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sandpiper and as engr. officer when commd.; J. A. Sanders to U.S.S. South Dakota; McK. Perry to U.S.S. Pueblo.

Carp. H. H. Roe to tech. asst. to the Joint Board of Survey at Norfolk.

Pharms.: L. F. Wolcott to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; J. Bristow to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.

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MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 8—First Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, jr., to M.B., New York.

First Lieut. C. K. Seymour to inactive duty. Second Lieut. S. M. Muckleston temp. appointment as captain revoked.

AUG. 9—Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, Majors H. C. Daniels, F. H. Delano and Capt. F. L. Martin relieved from active duty. First Lieut. A. Dickerson to M.B., Quantico, Va. First Lieut. D. N. Richeson from Hawaii to U.S. Second Lieut. D. L. McBride from Cuba to U.S.

AUG. 11—Second Lieuts. S. Shuck, B. Reinweber, H. W. McRacken, R. W. Conroy and Mar. Guar. F. A. Dornier ordered to inactive duty.

AUG. 12—Col. H. K. White assigned active duty at navy yard, New York, N.Y., until completion trials during which Colonel White was member.

Majors F. B. Garrett, E. Williams, W. H. Sitz and R. E. Keyser to Washington, D.C. Major H. H. Ulley to 1st Brigade, Haiti, duty Gendarmier d'Haiti.

Capt. J. R. Minter, J. Daniels, jr., and R. L. Nelson to Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. H. Johnston to inactive duty. Second Lieuts. O. J. Jennings, W. M. Murray, R. R. Westfall, G. Feuille and W. B. Hewitt, Guam to U.S.

Second Lieut. T. McK. Schuler, Cuba to U.S. Second Lieuts. H. Bixler, F. E. Long, jr., R. D. Etnyre, C. McFadden, jr., and C. F. Harbut to inactive duty.

4th and 5th Brigades, U.S. Marines, detached from service with the Army.

Upon completion demobilization 5th Brigade, Marines, at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va., all remaining officers and men transferred to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Following officers detached M.B., Parris Island, S.C., to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo: Capt. S. H. Moses and H. C. Savage; 1st Lieut. I. E. Bigler, W. C. Gibson, C. W. Holmes and P. T. Lehmer; 2d Lieut. E. A. Robbins and W. R. Sheets.

First Lieut. L. A. Poole detached M.B., Parris Island, S.C., to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

AUG. 13—Major Gen. J. A. Lejeune, Lieut. Col. H. Matthews and Major L. H. Miller to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieuts. B. H. A. Wilken, J. C. Miller, F. Gordon, W. H. Wilmet and J. Courtney to inactive duty.

AUG. 14—Col. A. T. Marx detached from duty as naval attaché to American Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, Stockholm, Sweden and Christiania, Norway; to Washington, D.C., for duty in office of Naval Intelligence.

Col. G. Van Orden and Lieut. Col. H. R. Lay to Washington, D.C.

Major H. N. Manney to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Major L. R. De Roode, Capt. R. L. Schieswohl, W. Brodhead, G. K. Campbell, H. W. Paret, jr., and 1st Lieut. A. F. Lamey to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. L. E. Steere from Haiti to U.S. Second Lieut. L. H. Caverly to Mar. Corps Retg. Pub. Bu., New York, N.Y.

Capt. F. E. Verner and D. R. Nimmo ordered remain Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va., until completion transfer of all property of 5th Brigade, when they will proceed to M.B., Quantico, Va., for duty.

COAST GUARD.

AUG. 13—Capt. R. R. Waesche detached Headquarters; to transport Antigone.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Examination of officers due for permanent promotion in various grades will be held shortly. Because several of the officers have been on distant service examinations could not be held earlier.

The cutter Itaska is at New London, Conn., after completing the first part of the cadet cruise. The remainder of the cruise will be along the Atlantic coast. The academic year began officially Aug. 16.

Instructions as to extension of enlistments for one, two and three years, with bonus of one, two and three months' pay, will be announced as soon as the regulations governing the same are ready for issue by the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the provision of the Act of July 11, 1919.

A proposed bill for permanent transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy appears on page 1739.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

G. C. M. asks: Is it proper for a captain to send his compliments to a major, or vice versa? Answer: We cannot see how either could be improper.

E. C. B.—Ask Bureau of Navigation for your total service, and you may apply for transfer to Fleet Reserve at any time you have a total of twenty years in.

M. H. L.—Regular Army officers who resign do not receive travel pay. The fact that you at same time resigned commissions as first lieutenant, Infantry, U.S.A., and as captain, Infantry, N.A., did not remove you from the rule.

C. R. C. asks: A warrant officer, with a temporary appointment, is retired by a medical survey owing to a disability which occurred while holding the temporary appointment of warrant officer. In what rank is he retired? Answer: Rank held time of disability.

J. S.—Army men who enlisted under the terms of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, are entitled to discharge along with the drafted men, as war emergency men.

W. A. Y.—Your rights as to transportation allowances are laid down in Army Regulations. You do not state your rank. Apply to the Director of Finance, War Department.

W. F. S.—The latest order regarding the Victory medal, clasp and ribbon is G.O. 83, published in our issue of Aug. 2. For interpretation of this order as it may apply to individual cases not clearly defined in the order, apply to The Adjutant General.

J. R. C.—As we are not yet "in times of peace," no announcement can be made as to the renewal of the privilege of discharge by purchase. It would hardly be expected that, since you re-enlisted only last month, and then for but one year, you could expect to buy out.

H. W. McC.—The decision of the Navy Department to release the Naval Reserve officers rapidly applies to all branches and corps, as their services may be spared. We do not recall any mention of a "cruise this fall for the naval officers and men who have served during the war." You have evidently misread some other announcement.

W. R. S.—Your voluntary allotment may be continued to end of your enlistment, but the allotments made as Government allowance cease one month after the termination of the emergency is declared.

J. G.—The pay of a retired enlisted man is not exempt from the income tax, but the provision for exempting \$1,000 for all single men and \$2,000 for all married men should relieve the retired cook from worry as to his income tax.

F. B. W.—The length of the British battle-cruiser Hood is about 900 feet, displacement over 30,000 tons; beam and draught not given. Guns, eight 15-inch or larger; sixteen 5.5. Speed is understood to be over thirty knots. Other details you ask for not announced.

P. W.—Seven-year men discharged at end of four years' active service to re-enlist for three years are entitled to the bonus but no travel pay.

G. B. J.—We cannot give you any information as to future movements of the troops in Siberia. See article in issue of April 9 as to why the troops are there, and watch our columns for news as issued by the War Department. Drafted men and period of war men are being released ahead of Reserves, but married Reserves will no doubt have preference of early release among Regulars if application is made through the channel.

J. W. W. asks: Re-enlisted in Navy Dec. 8, 1914, to serve four years; was discharged Dec. 11, 1918. Am I entitled to the \$60 bonus? Answer: Yes.

L. S. D.—When the emergency is over, the question of whether you will retain your emergency rank of sergeant 1st class, Q.M.C., or be returned to your grade of cook will be dependent upon vacancies and your qualifications on examination under the regulations.

FURLOUGH TO RESERVE.—No time can be stated when you who are due for furlough, or were recalled from furlough, may be released from active duty. Watch the orders and be patient.

F. H.—Man discharged and re-enlisted for one year does not count as in a new period unless he had completed the one in which he was serving when discharged to re-enlist.

OLD STAGER asks: I notice in your edition of June 21, 1919, page 1469, first column, that a contract surgeon who was afterwards a Medical Reserve officer and had applied for commission in the Regular Corps was found physically disabled and retired. I had before noticed a similar case some month or six weeks ago. I would like to be informed of the law on the subject. Answer: See amendment of Sec. 10, N.D.A., as published on page 61, Bulletin 43, 1918. This is in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919, approved July 1, 1918. The provision reads: "Any person who at time of approval of this act shall be and has been an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps, or contract surgeon, on active duty for twelve years subsequent to 1898 shall be eligible for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, subject to examination. Any officer so eligible who fails to pass the physical examination by reason of disability incurred in line of duty shall be retired with pay and allowances of a first lieutenant, Medical Corps."

F. L.—Man who enlisted second period, January, 1913, furloughed to Reserve January, 1916, recalled July, 1916, received third enlistment period pay in July, 1917, discharged March 30, 1919, to re-enlist March 31, 1919, is not entitled to fourth period pay, as he had not completed the third.

OLD SOLDIER.—We find no ruling by the Judge Advocate General to the effect that in order to retire in the grade of first sergeant a man holding a lower rank has to serve six months as a first sergeant before he can retire as such.

M. W. B.—There is no bill before Congress at present to retire enlisted men of the Army for service less than thirty years.

J. L.—See M. W. B. above. In regard to your claim filed in March for lost baggage, write to the War Department.

S. K. asks: What state of the Union received credit for my service in the Army? I reported from the Regular Army Reserve in California, after seven months' residence in that state. I enlisted in Massachusetts and gave Connecticut as my last place of employment. Born in Russia. Answer: Massachusetts should be credited if you claimed that as your home on enlistment. Ask The A.G.

A. H. B.—We see no reason why you may not resign your commission at end of the eight years for which you agreed to serve.

P. H. A.—See article in our issue of Aug. 2 on Passports, and apply as indicated. To reach the wife of the officer you mention, try addressing in care of The Adjutant General.

INTERESTED.—No action has been taken on bills to retire as master electricians former enlisted men who had emergency commissions.

J. E. F. asks: I enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force on June 1, 1918, as lieutenant (j.g.) (M.C.). In December I was notified that I was promoted to lieutenant (M.C.), U.S.N.R.F., dating back to Oct. 1, 1918. I received back pay to the latter date. I now understand that my back pay is to be checked. Can you give me any information as to whether or not any decision has been reached in the matter of checking Reserves for the back pay under the above circumstances? Answer: You do not receive pay of grade unless you served therein. Date of rank is only for determination of precedence.

J. M. asks: Did any officers or enlisted men receive any claims for clothing lost in the flood on the night of Aug. 15, 1915, at Texas City, Texas, or does the Government ever in-

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tend to pay these claims? What department would I have to write to? Answer: A number of claims have been paid, but under present law each claim has to be presented separately to the Auditor for the War Department, who will pass it on to the Comptroller for decision. You must show you were engaged in saving Government property at the time, and thus unable to save your own.

RESERVE asks: (1) May a Reserve officer enlist in a National Guard organization and hold a warrant as a non-commissioned officer? (2) To whom should application be made for refund of instalments paid on Liberty Loan Bonds, in cases where soldiers were discharged before completion of payments and money was improperly withheld on discharge? Answer: (1) No. (2) Apply to Zone Finance Officer, War Department.

W. M. asks: (1) I was commissioned second lieutenant A.S. Sig. R.C. on Jan. 29, 1919. Am I entitled to wear uniform on occasions of ceremony or when called to active duty? (2) What kind of uniform do I wear? Answer: Ask The A.G. You do not say what you were in the war. If this is your first commission, you are not entitled to wear the uniform of an officer until called to active duty, or on occasions of ceremony.

M. F. N. asks: (1) I took out Government insurance January, 1918, for \$10,000, at the age of fifty-three and am now fifty-four; can I keep this term insurance up for five years and then convert it so as to have it mature at sixty-two years of age? (2) What would be the premium I would have to pay for the three years after converting it? I would then be fifty-nine years old. (3) If this cannot be done what form of insurance would you suggest for a man of my age? Answer: (1) May continue term insurance for five years after termination of war, as proclaimed by the President, the premium increasing slightly each year. (2) At age of fifty-nine the only endowment form available is the twenty-year endowment. The rate would be \$607.20 per year, or \$51.40 by the month. Ordinary life at fifty-nine years will cost \$46.80 per month, or \$552.80 annual premium. Twenty-payment life at fifty-nine years would cost \$49.60 monthly, or \$595.90 annual premium. The insurance officer at any Army post or naval station will show you the rates and explain the advantages of the different forms of policy. The term policy which you now carry at the very low rate, you understand, has no cash value, while the converted policies all have cash surrender, loan and paid up insurance and extended insurance values. (3) On the whole, not knowing your family's record, we should advise either the ordinary life or the twenty-payment life.

P. M. S.—The American troops that paraded in Paris on July 14 were a composite regiment. See page 1612, our issue of July 19.

P. D. C. asks: I enlisted in the Army in February, 1917, three years with the colors and four in reserve. If at expiration of three years I go in reserve can I re-enlist in any branch of Service while I am on reserve? Answer: Yes.

F. L.—In our recent answer to your question, we understood that you were in hospital in New York because of disease resulting from misconduct, and not merely because of the military policeman's strenuous efforts to halt you when you tried to run away from him in Luxembourg. If your hospital status is a result only of the policeman's effective work, then of course it would be wrong to carry you under G.O. 45, 1914, the provisions of which apply to disease or diseases resulting from misconduct only, and not to an injury resulting from misconduct. Paragraph 686, Military Laws of the United States, year 1915, quotes the act. On page 256, same publication, an interpretation is published which is quoted as follows: "The Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 572), provides that a soldier shall not receive pay from the appropriation contained in the act while he may be absent from active duty on account of disease 'resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs, or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct.' A soldier was sick in hospital for one day and consequently absent from active duty by reason of injuries received in a fist fight in which he voluntarily engaged. Held, that the words 'other misconduct' in the statute is limited by the rule of ejusdem generis to

conduct of the same general character as that indicated by the words preceding them, to wit, 'intemperate use of drugs, or alcoholic liquors' (36 Cyc. 1119) or misconduct consisting in the intemperate or improper indulgence of natural or acquired appetites; that the misconduct of the soldier in this case was not of such general character; and that no deduction should be made from his pay while absent from active duty on account thereof. (Bulletin No. 2, Dig. Opins. J.A.G. March 18, 1913.)"

A. L. E.—Regular Army men who served on the Mexican border in 1916 are entitled to the same medal as the National Guardsmen who served there. See G.O. 76, 1918, and apply to The A.G.

J. C. O.—Apply through the channel regarding detail of sergeant-instructor.

W. A. G. asks: I enlisted June 18, 1917, in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, Engineer Section, U.S.A., for a period of four years. Was called to active service same date. I was sent a certificate of enlistment from the Adjutant General's Office, which stated that the enlistment period was for four years. I was discharged April 11, 1919, for the convenience of the Government. I re-enlisted May 10, 1919, for Infantry, G.S. What enlistment period, for pay, should I now be credited with on the pay-rolls? Answer: First.

W. A. P.—Regarding your back retainer pay in the Naval Reserve, apply to the Supply Corps, Navy Department.

R. S. asks: Are first lieutenants of the Medical Corps who held commissions in the Regular Army for one year during the period of the emergency now required to serve their five years before becoming eligible for promotion? How is Sec. 3 of G.O. 107, War D. Nov. 18, 1918, to be interpreted in this respect? Answer: National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, now governs. If you have served one year in grade, you have four more to complete five.

J. O. H.—See G.O. 76, War D., for conditions under which the Mexican border medal is issued to the National Guard and Regular Army personnel that served on the Mexican border. The medal and ribbon are described in Uniform Specifications No. 42.

V. O.—For conditions under which men who had served four years, had been furloughed and later recalled to active duty, could be discharged and re-enlist for one year, see Circular 239, War Dept. Troop C, 1st Cavalry, is at Douglas, Ariz.

H. M.—Regarding pay of officer exercising command above grade during war, this depends upon whether you were commanding troops in the field or else preparing them for duty overseas. Apply through the channel, stating the circumstances.

R. G. S. asks: Has there been a law enacted to permit a soldier to count time served during the emergency as part of an enlistment period, who enlisted or was drafted for the emergency between April 2, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and who was discharged for the purpose of re-enlistment? Answer: Not provided by law. Ask The A.G. for latest regulations governing recruiting.

J. J. M. asks: Victor Charles Faulstich, 4009 Palm street, St. Louis, Mo., enlisted in the Navy in December, 1916, at Indianapolis. Is he now in the Navy? Was he discharged? Answer: Ask the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

RESERVIST asks: My commission is dated June 11, 1917, in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps and is for period of five years, which expires June, 1922. I have never been placed on inactive duty to receive a commission in the U.S. Army. In the event that the demobilization of the Army is complete by Sept. 30, can I be discharged? My opinion is that as my commission in the Reserve Corps has never been canceled I cannot be discharged, but must be placed on the inactive list, as per statute. No act of Congress has been passed to my knowledge that ever canceled my commission and the act permitting the consolidation of the Army did not, as I reason it, automatically cancel my Reserve commission, but merely made one Army of all classes, changing only the insignia from U.S.R. to U.S. Does not the act instituting a Reserve

(Continued on page 1746.)

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Answers to Correspondents—Continued from page 1745.

Corps of officers specify that upon a completion of active duty, you return to an inactive status? Answer: By G.O. 73, 1918, your commission was automatically changed to one for the emergency, and your Reserve Corps status was terminated. You will be discharged, but should have an opportunity to state your preference regarding permanent separation from the Service or recommission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 9, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Mrs. Brown and Master Dorrance Brown spent the week-end in New York city. General Brown and family are getting settled in their quarters, No. 11.

Mrs. John Thames, wife of Captain Thames, attending surgeon at Camp A. A. Humphreys, and young Miss Mary Louise Thames came in to spend a week with her daughter and sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Thames, at the Prince Karl apartments, Washington. Later Miss Thames, before she goes to Winston-Salem, N.C., for a protracted stay, will return with her mother for a visit at Camp Humphreys.

Among the last buildings to be surrendered to the new order on this reservation is the large red brick building to the left of the main road after entering the post grounds. This house was formerly used as offices and storage place for the supply officer and his corps of assistants and for the sales commissary department. Major N. J. Thorud, supply officer, has moved to the brick building to the rear of the original building with his force and such supplies as can be packed in the smaller house. These quarters were formerly used in part for the bakers and cooks' schools on the post.

The latest problem here is what is to become of the comparatively new Y.M.C.A. building and the Knights of Columbus building made by these organizations for the comfort and pleasure of troops stationed here. There are no longer any troops of the Regular Army stationed on this reservation, so the necessity for these instruction and recreation houses is past. To dismantle the furnishings that loyal women, for the most part supplied, hung and placed for the pleasure of the Army men, seems almost a crime, and to raise the attractive houses would be an additional one.

Major William O. Boss, dental surgeon, chief dental surgeon on this post, and Mrs. Boss are pleasant additions to the post circle.

Aug. 7 marked the eleventh birthday anniversary of Mary Louise Thames, youngest daughter of Capt. John Thames, M.C., and Mrs. Thames. The occasion was celebrated with a birthday cake and candles, the young folks having a most happy time at Mary Louise's party. Young Misses Elsa and Leslie Thorud entertained their young friend for the day on Thursday at Major and Mrs. Thorud's quarters, No. 29-A, on the "east side."

Lieut. Col. W. H. Dukes, who left this post for a leave and to join his family at Fort Leavenworth, is expected to return soon. Capt. F. E. Brice, who has been a house guest of Capt. E. E. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis on this post, has returned to Baltimore.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1919.

Battalion headquarters of the 63d Infantry and a part of one company will remain as guard at the post. The rest of the battalion goes to Potomac Park, in Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, who have been making an automobile tour of New England and Canada, have returned to the Macdonough Inn and will make it headquarters for the next six weeks, later going to New York and to California, via Panama. Major and Mrs. Jack Bartholf were guests of the Major's mother and grandmother last week. The Major returned to San Diego and Mrs. Bartholf went to Great Barrington for a visit to her mother.

Mrs. Deslier Whiting was hostess at a pretty luncheon at the Macdonough Inn on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Corey Johnson and her guests from Baltimore. Besides the guests of honor were Mesdames Smith, Sledge, Martin, Graham, Knight, de Loffre and Miss Dorothy Foote. Mrs. Winifred Martin returned to Boston this week after a visit to Miss Burch on Cornelia street.

Mrs. Tobin and her sister, Miss Daniels, have taken an apartment on Macomb street and take their meals at the Macdonough Inn. Judge and Mrs. John C. Clark, of New York, had a beach supper at their summer camp on Cumberland Head Saturday. Among those present were Mrs. Gordon, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Knight, Miss Foote, Col. and Mrs. de Loffre, Mrs. Bartholf and Mrs. Palmer.

The welcome home day last Thursday, held in Plattsburg for all of the Clinton county boys, was a genuine success. The parade was exceptionally good and everyone entered into the spirit of the occasion. Mrs. Buchner, of New York, enter-

tained at dinner at the Champlain Hotel on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Gregory, Major and Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. J. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Yardley, Captain Thompson and Mrs. Gregory's father, Mr. Erwin.

Colonel Brown has just returned from France and is spending a short leave with his family in Plattsburg. Mrs. A. R. Johnson and her daughter, Rachel, are taking their meals at the Macdonough Inn.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 7, 1919.

The Pacific Fleet, after its journey from the Atlantic coast, cast anchor off this city early yesterday morning, a day ahead of the anticipated arrival, and in order that the program which had been prepared might not be suddenly altered lay in the open sea until this morning.

Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, arrived last evening, and was greeted with great enthusiasm by a crowd of over twenty thousand. He was escorted to the U.S. Grant Hotel in a float arranged as a barge, bearing the name "U.S.S. Josephus," drawn by two score of men. More than a thousand employees of the concrete shipbuilding plant participated in the parade of welcome, and there were many banners in the line, extending greeting to the Secretary and telling of the advantages of the Pacific coast. At the hotel the Secretary addressed the crowd from his private "ship," after which there was an informal reception in the hotel lobby.

At noon yesterday a luncheon was given at the U.S. Grant Hotel in honor of Rear Admirals J. L. Jayne, commander of the 12th Naval District, C. W. Parks, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Comdr. J. S. McCain, of the Bureau of Navigation, and Comdr. J. C. Hilton, of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and Norman S. Smith, naval constructor.

This morning Secretary Daniels and a large party of invited guests, including Governor William D. Stephens, of California, Governor O. A. Larrazolo, of New Mexico, Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, commanding at Camp Kearny, Rear Admirals Jayne, Parks and McCain, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, Congressman William Kettner and Adjutant General J. J. Borree, of California, boarded the U.S.S. Chauncey, which conveyed them to the U.S.S. Montana, a buffet breakfast being served en route. From the Montana the entire fleet was reviewed, led by the flagship, the New Mexico, and thereafter the various vessels passed into the harbor, with a few exceptions, to remain for two days before proceeding northward. Leaving the Montana, the Secretary and official party were transferred to the New Mexico, where they were greeted by Admiral Hugh Rodman, fleet commander, and his staff. There were brief addresses of welcome from Governors Stephens and Larrazolo, Congressman Kettner and Mayor Louis J. Wilde, of San Diego, to which Admiral Rodman responded on behalf of the officers and men of the fleet. Secretary Daniels expressed his personal appreciation for the enthusiastic welcome which had been extended himself and the fleet, and declared that the coming of the big concourse of naval vessels had demonstrated that the Panama Canal is not a great enterprise to be merely maintained but to be utilized, and that there is still but one great American fleet, though it have two branches, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast.

From the New Mexico the official party again transferred to the Chauncey and returned to this city, and after lunch a reception was held in the palm court of the U.S. Grant Hotel. For the junior officers and the enlisted men a program of athletic events was given at the municipal stadium, under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service and the playground commission.

Mrs. Daniels and other ladies who were guests here for the fleet celebration were taken this morning to Point Loma by automobile, and from the highest portion of the peninsula witnessed the review. A luncheon was given in their honor at the U.S. Grant Hotel this noon, Mrs. Uriel Sebree presiding, and a reception and tea for the officers, ladies and official guests was given late this afternoon at Women's Headquarters, Balboa Park. Mrs. Wilde, the wife of the mayor, was hostess at a dinner to the ladies this evening.

A formal banquet to the Secretary of the Navy and the officers of the fleet and the official visitors was served at Hotel del Coronado this evening, followed by a ball. Dinners to large groups of the enlisted men were served at the downtown churches in the evening. An open air dance was also featured for the enlisted men and petty officers at the Plaza de Panama in Balboa Park, and other dances were given for them in the various Service clubs of the city.

For the second day of the fleet's visit, the main feature is to be a monster basket picnic in Balboa Park for the petty officers and enlisted men. There will be auto rides for the junior officers, an aeronautical exhibit at Rockwell Field, North Island, and another athletic program at the municipal stadium. In the evening, following a recital on the great outdoor organ at Balboa Park, Secretary Daniels is to give an address.

A fatal accident incident to the arrival of the fleet at this port occurred Tuesday evening when the seaplane SD-1, carrying Lieut. O. P. Kilmer, pilot, S. E. DeVeise, electrician, radio, first class, and Willis C. Baker, a local newspaper photographer, crashed into the bay just as it was about to make a landing

after a trip to Mexican waters to greet and film the approaching fleet. Electrician DeVeise was caught in the wreckage of the plane and killed. Lieutenant Kilmer sustained a fractured nose and Photographer Baker had four ribs fractured and was otherwise injured.

Comdr. J. A. Fuerer, on the staff of Admiral Rodman, and Ensign Victor Blakeslee, of the U.S.S. New York, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Heimerdinger while the fleet was in port. Both officers are relatives of Mrs. Heimerdinger. Capt. G. W. Stevens, in command of United States troops at Calexico, on the Mexican border, is registered at the U.S. Grant Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank von Tesmar entertained with a dinner party Saturday, preceding the week-end ball at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Comdr. William A. Glasford, jr., commander of the U.S.S. Chauncey; Mrs. Austin L. Sands and Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam; Lieut. Comdr. Ralph L. Phelps and Ingraham and Lieutenant Flagg.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 6, 1919.

Colonel Stover, commanding the 3d Pioneer Infantry, brought his unit here last week for demobilization. Although this outfit originally consisted of the 5th Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, it has since been substantially replaced with men from Minnesota, which necessitated discharge at Camp Dodge. The collection of medals of all nations, which the Colonel has made during his service in France, is most complete. While in Paris the Colonel secured practically every medal issued by any of the Allies during the present war and many for past wars. The collection includes the American awards. In addition to this remarkable collection of medals the Colonel has made it a point to secure copies of military manuals of all nations, among which are many rare editions not represented in the collection at West Point.

Lieut. Col. Walt C. Valentine, who arrived here with the officers transferred from Camp Custer, has been granted a leave of absence. First Lieutenant Logan, until recently with the 10th Field Artillery, has been appointed superintendent of schools in Des Moines. He has just returned from a tour of six months' duty in Germany.

Capt. George A. Hunt, one of the officers recently transferred from Camp Custer, has issued a new booklet, entitled "Private Joe Alfano, U.S.A.," giving the verbatim testimony of a soldier of foreign birth telling his experiences at the front. The material for the booklet was obtained during the work of discharging soldiers while on duty with the demobilization headquarters at Camp Custer.

The extreme hot weather experienced here for the past two weeks has made the natatorium a most popular place. About the only relief from the heat of the day is the submersion in the waters of the tank. The officers and men who have most recently returned from Europe find the temperature most disconcerting. Over 2,700 men were discharged here on Wednesday, making a record for the number released in any one day. Col. Rush Wells was much gratified with the result.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1919.

The assembly dance at the Fort Des Moines Hotel on Wednesday was a most enjoyable event. More than 100 couples were present. The dance was given for the officers and field clerks of the camp.

Brigadier General Babbitt gave a reception to the officers of the 4th Division at the Hostess House on Wednesday evening. The gathering proved to be a reunion, as all of the officers present had formerly met overseas. Brig. Gen. Harrison M. Price, formerly of the 77th Division overseas, visited camp yesterday, coming from Camp Upton. General Price has been transferred to Fort Leavenworth, where he will be joined by Mrs. Price and daughter, Lucile, who are spending the summer months at Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mack, the new Navy director of recruiting for Iowa, arrived in Des Moines yesterday. During the war Commander Mack was in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Preble, on patrol duty in the Canal Zone, and has since been assigned to the U.S.S. Arizona. This new duty is the Commander's first shore duty since his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1911.

With the arrival of casual groups from the 2d Division, officers of the demobilization center expect to see the culmination of the work of discharging before the end of the month.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 4, 1919.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. H. McRae entertained at dinner at the Country Club on Aug. 2. Among their guests were Col. and Mrs. Cress, Col. and Mrs. Skinner, Colonels McGrew, Coughlan, Johnston, Fleming and McCarthy.

Misses Mildred and Dorothy McRae, daughters of General McRae, commandant of Camp Travis, entertained at the dinner-dance at the Country Club on Saturday evening for Misses Holland Sharpe and Marian Skinner, Mrs. Jean Bulkley, Colonel Catlin, Captains Stewart, Riley, Banks and Lieutenant Conlon.

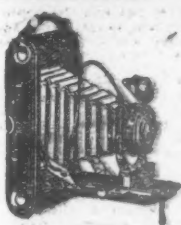
Major General McRae formally opened the Camp Travis gymnasium and swimming pool in camp on Aug. 1 with a short address of appreciation for the organization that helped to make the new pleasure resort of our camp possible. Mrs. McRae threw into the pool a beautifully decorated ball that all contestants had the privilege of making one grand dive for, the successful winner of the ball retaining the prize. The 35th Infantry band added much to the evening's pleasure. Featuring the aquatic program was the fancy diving of A. Fricke, Constructing Q.M. Dept., and Lieut. N. B. Randall, who before being commissioned into the Air Service gave fancy dive exhibitions in Chicago and elsewhere. Lieutenant O'Donnell won the 36-yard dash; Sergeant Patterson, second place; Captain Matern, third place. In the watermelon diving contest Patterson and Fricke tied for first honors, each finding two of the five melons in the pool. Lieut. D. E. Coffin, assistant camp athletic officer, had charge of the program, assisted by Colonel Coughlan; executive officer, L. G. Williams, of the Y.M.C.A. The pool is 33 by 106 feet and ranges from four to nine feet deep. The water is supplied by a 16-inch main and 132,731 gallons of water are required to fill the pool. It will accommodate 150 people at one time. Time will be scheduled for the different organizations for officers and for officers' families and friends, and it will be a great pleasure resort in camp and many "splash parties" will be given.

Major Gen. and Mrs. McRae, of camp, were complimented by a pretty dinner on Wednesday on the St. Anthony roof, given by Col. and Mrs. McCarthy. Covers were laid for Colonels Johnston and Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Maclyn Arbuckle, Mrs. Joseph Bibrel and Miss McCarthy, Major Gen. and Mrs. McRae and daughters, Mildred and Dorothy, were honor guests at a reception and dance on Friday of last week, when the officers of Camp Travis entertained at the Camp Community House. The 35th and 43d Infantry bands gave concert and dance programs. Assisting in receiving the guests were Col. and Mrs. Irving W. Rand, Col. and Mrs. L. W. Gordon, Major and Mrs. C. Short, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart and Capt. L. M. Riley. Capt. W. S. Banks, assisted by Captains Barker and Matern, were the committees in arranging the entertainment.

Among the young Army ladies taking part in the vaudeville program given last Monday evening in honor of the men who did not go overseas were the Misses McRae, McCarthy, Porter, Skinner, Offey, Wilson, Henderson, Street, Vedder, Walker and Morris.

Col. Millard L. Walts has gone to Galveston for a short visit. While stationed there with the 19th Infantry he made many friends. Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who has been in command of the American Army of Occupation overseas, with headquarters at Coblenz, and who has recently returned home, is expected to arrive here this week to command the Southern Department.

Lieut. and Mrs. Z. T. Diedrich, of Chicago, who have been



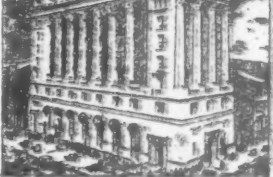
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ordered to this department, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Jackson at their suburban home, "San José Farm." A series of schools for specialized training in connection with the handling of balloons was opened at Brooks Field this week by Capt. Frank Kehoe, Jr., instruction being given in piloting, engineering and mechanical work. A number of lieutenants and non-commissioned officers will assist in the school. More than sixty men reported the first day of school. The Officers' Club of the 35th Infantry in Camp Travis entertained on Thursday evening, honoring Col. and Mrs. L. W. Jordan, who leave soon for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Jordan was given a silver service basket by the regiment. Major Hill and Colonel Lambert making the presentation. Colonel Jordan has been in command of the 35th Infantry for some time and will be relieved by Col. Herman Hall. Major and Mrs. Charles Boels entertained with a pretty dinner party Saturday on the St. Anthony Hotel roof. Major and Mrs. H. D. Vozdica and daughters, Stella and Florence, have returned from a visit to Corpus Christi. Lieut. Joe B. Bailey entertained with a dinner on the St. Anthony roof garden a number of his friends on Tuesday last. Col. and Mrs. E. H. Tarbutton leave next week for Manila. Mrs. M. Morris entertained as luncheon on Aug. 2 for them, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landis entertained with a farewell picnic at New Braunfels on Sunday in their honor. A party of young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. W. F. Cunningham, motored to Medina Lake on Saturday evening to attend the six o'clock dinner given by Company D of the 35th Infantry, of Camp Travis. Swimming and boating were enjoyed, after which dancing was indulged in, the music being furnished by the 35th Infantry band. The officers of Company D are Captain Jones, Lieutenants Nesbit and Hutchins.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 2, 1919. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Sue Alston McDonald, her guest, Miss Mary Frances Bloor and Lieutenant Taylor have returned just recently from a week's visit in Yosemite. They enjoyed the many beautiful side trips and numerous social affairs. Col. and Mrs. B. F. Chosham and their sons, Frank and Billy, are away on a camping and hunting trip. Miss Barbara Meister entertained at a hop dinner July 26 for Miss Hicks, Miss Patricia Merriman, Miss Eleanor Felt, Mrs. J. E. Andros, Mrs. Ross, Lieutenants Goldman, Caster, Darcy, Cannon, Captain Nings, Major Cunningham and Captain Anderson. After the hop Miss Meister's guests were invited to a hop supper given by Mrs. Andros. Mrs. W. K. Jones's sister-in-law, Mrs. Crampton, of Seattle, and her daughter are now visiting Col. and Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones gave a little tea Friday to have her friends meet Mrs. Crampton. Last Tuesday evening Gen. and Mrs. McDonald entertained some of the young people at an informal dancing party given at their home for Miss Sue Alston McDonald and her guest, Mary Frances Bloor. Their guests were Miss Crampton, Miss Barbara Meister, Misses Clementine and Mary Edie, Miss Elizabeth Foster, Miss Helen McDonough, Misses Patricia and Elizabeth Merriman, Lieut. Robert Sharp, Lieut. J. K. Cannon, Captain Saunders, Messrs. Sorley, Cavanaugh and Hiddell. Mrs. Merriman and Miss Patricia Merriman gave a beach picnic on Wednesday evening on Baker's Beach. Supper was cooked on the beach and enjoyed heartily by all present. The party returned to the officers' mess, where they danced. Among those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. A. Howard, Mrs. Max Graham, Lieut. Col. C. S. Hamilton, Lieut. Robert Sharp, Miss Virginia Tobin, Miss Clementine Edie, Miss Suzanne Guilfoyle, Lieut. J. K. Cannon, Mr. Joseph Catherwood and Elizabeth Merriman. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard have been spending ten days in the Presidio. They leave Monday for Monterey, where they have planned to spend six weeks. Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw received a telegram from her husband a few days ago announcing his safe arrival home. Mrs. William B. Meister also received word her husband would arrive here Aug. 5. Col. William H. Tobin goes to Camp Funston, Kan.

Mrs. Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin will remain here until Colonel Tobin has quarters for them. Mrs. Louis S. Sorley has returned from the East to be with her son, Maroon, who is to enter the University of California. Colonel Sorley and their son, Lieut. Stacie Sorley, are at present in France. Mrs. Sorley will move into 2312 Broadway street, just vacated by Col. and Mrs. Harry Cavanaugh, who are moving into the garrison. Colonel Cavanaugh is ordered to the General Staff College, but Mrs. Cavanaugh and the boys will remain here. Col. Thomas A. Pearce has been relieved from recruiting duty in San Francisco and will go to the Leavenworth school. Mrs. Pearce expects to join him there as soon as their home in Los Angeles is sold. A military ball was given the evening of Aug. 1 at the K. of C. in the Oregon Building as a farewell to the R.O.T.C. Trophies were presented to members of the 2d Battalion basketball team, winners of the K.C. inter-battalion tournament. There was a grand march, in which nearly all joined. Col. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney and their three children left the Presidio on Aug. 1 for Washington, where Colonel Sweeney will report to the General Staff College. Friends of Col. and Mrs. Henry M. Dickmann, who were recently stationed at the Presidio with the 63d Infantry and later with the 1st R.O.T.C., will be interested to know that they are now at the Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Calif., where Colonel Dickmann is spending a sick leave. Miss Elizabeth Steward, who has been visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Hunt, will leave Aug. 4 for her home in Philadelphia. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eugene Northington have received orders taking them to Hawaii. Colonel Northington has been stationed at the Letterman Hospital for five months.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, July 24, 1919. The new garrison, consisting of Headquarters 2d Battalion, and Company E, 21st Infantry, is now well established at this station in the frozen North, and social activities are just beginning to take on their normal swing. The past few weeks have been rather busy, as the post was honored by the annual visit of the department commander. Major Gen. John F. Morrison spent several days at this post. His visit was the occasion of a festive round of dinner parties, each hostess vying with her predecessor in charming the General with her generous hospitality. Major Merl F. Schillestrom was the next visitor at the post, and was also the occasion for several charming parties. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Rease, who have been stationed at this post for six years, entertained at a dinner party this evening for Major E. V. Koenig, commanding officer; Capt. and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Marjorie Merriam, Mrs. Pratt's sister, who is visiting on the post. Mrs. Baldwin gave a delightful little dinner and theater party the other evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Lieutenant Gilhies and Dr. Richter. The officers' tennis tournament was won by Lieutenant Gilhies, the post adjutant, while the bowling honors went to Captain Pratt and Mrs. Baldwin. Major Wanch, of the Alaska Road Commission, was the guest of Major Koenig during the past week. All the officers and their wives were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Don F. Pratt in honor of Miss Marjorie Merriam, Mrs. Pratt's house guest. After the dinner and theater the guests indulged in several old-fashioned games and enjoyed sandwiches and home-made popcorn. The post jazz orchestra is being brought into shape and a dance is planned to be given soon, for which invitations will be issued to the leading citizens of Haines, Shagway and Juneau. The post ball team has won first honors at the all-Alaska series held in Whitehorse, Canada. A return game is scheduled at Juneau some time in August.

NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 3, 1919. Capt. and Mrs. Luther E. Gregory, C.E.E., were hosts at an informal dinner party last Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Milton B. Reed, of More Island; Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler and Lieut. C. D. Baker. Capt. Arthur Snagge, Royal navy, naval attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, who has been in the Northwest on a brief visit, was a guest of the navy yard on Monday. He left Tuesday for Washington, by way of Vancouver, B.C., and the Canadian-Pacific Railway. Captain Snagge was the luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Field, at the commandant's quarters. Comdr. Stewart E. Barber, P.C., and Mrs. Barber have as their guest Mrs. Wesson, mother of Mrs. Barber, who has just returned from a trip to Alaska. Comdr. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, who have been house guests of Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler at his quarters in the navy yard for two weeks, left on Monday for their home at More Island, where Commandant Reed is the engineering officer. Brig. Gen. Harvey Moss, U.S.A., was in Bremerton on Wednesday evening to present the charter to the local chapter of the American Legion, recently organized in the navy yard of Bremerton. Brief addresses were made by Comdr. John S. Graham, captain of the yard, and Ensign H. H. Beales, Pay Corps. Ensign Trigg M. Smith, P.C., gave a dinner in his apartment in the Executive apartments in Bremerton on Wednesday. Conversations laid for sixteen and dancing followed. Those present were Mrs. M. W. MacManus, Miss Thelma MacManus, Miss Florence Sumner, Miss Florence Twiss, Miss Helen Savage, Miss Cora Jessup, Miss E. Madhwa, Miss Norma Savage, Lieut. Howard Smith, U.S.M.C., Ensigns H. E. Swartz, H. Nelson and M. Hane, Pay Corps, and Messrs. Lee, V. Horn and Edison. ARMY NOTES.

Major and Mrs. James Hayden arrived this week at Fort Casey, where Major Hayden will be in command. They motored up from California and were guests of Col. John L. Hayden at Fort Worden a few days before going to their station. Mrs. Surbridge, wife of Capt. John Surbridge, has arrived from Montana and will spend the summer in Fort Townsend.

FORT SAN HOUSTON.

Fort San Houston, Texas, Aug. 9, 1919. Major Gen. James H. McRae has been ordered to Washington for temporary duty. Brig. Gen. George H. Jamieson, who has been at the camp for about two months, will serve as camp commander during General McRae's absence. Col. Alonzo Gray was elected past commander of Alamo Post, American League, Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. George Skinner entertained with a fishing party last week. Major and Mrs. Clarence Short will have some time next week at Delaware. The officers of the 43d Infantry entertained Thursday evening, honoring Mrs. E. W. Jordan, wife of Col. E. W. Jordan, commander of the 43d Infantry, who has received orders to attend the officers' school at Fort Leavenworth. Boating was one of the features of the evening. Major Hill, in behalf of the officers, presented Mrs. Jordan with a handsome silver basket. Lieut. Fitzhugh Harlan, of Camp Kearny, Calif., is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Richmond Barry, at the Gunter Hotel. A series of schools for specialized training with the handling of balloons were opened at Brooks Field Friday, under the direction of Capt. Frank Kehoe, Jr. Brig. Gen. James B. Ervin, temporary commander of the Southern Department, arrived in San Antonio Saturday morning and will remain here to turn over the affairs of the department to Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who is expected to arrive about Aug. 6. Officers of the Southern Department, quartermaster and mess supply officers gave a banquet Friday evening at the St. Anthony Hotel roof in honor of Col. D. E. McCarthy, Col. Miles R. Hilgard, Lieut. Col. E. H. Tarbutton, Winfield S. Scott, J. S. Porter and E. H. Agnew. Major Sam C. Bell and Col. De Rooy C. Cabell, formerly

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major general, left Monday afternoon for Colorado points and the Yellowstone Park to spend several weeks fishing. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Laura V. Adams have taken the E. A. Hatching home on East Craig place for the remainder of the summer.

Members of the faculty and detailed plans of organization for the school of educational and vocational training to be established at Fort Sam Houston were made public yesterday by Col. Alonzo Gray. The school will be conducted under four heads, classes as educational department, with Chaplain Easman in charge; mechanical department and department of automobiles, under Lieut. Fred Gleason; department of trade, under Lieut. Louis Carman, and department of domesticated animals, under Lieut. William T. Fletcher.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Camp Gatun, C.Z., July 29, 1919. Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine and Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Senoff, of Camp Gatun, entertained on Sunday with an informal tea at Lieutenant Paine's quarters in honor of Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., who have been transferred to Quarry Heights. Miss Jessie Morse and Miss Harriet Morse presided at the punch bowl and refreshments, assisted by Mrs. Robert S. Miller and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers. Among those who attended this charming affair were Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Harriet Morse, Mr. Clark Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley, Lieut. Francis Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Colby, Lieut. Chas. E. Berthoff, Lieut. Ralph H. Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow, jr., Lieut. Frank M. Corzelli, Reginald W. Hubbel, William E. Bashore, Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene M. Graves and Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Hartridge. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, of Camp Gatun, entertained Lieut. Bob Williams, of Coco Solo, at dinner July 22. Lieut. George P. Senoff and Francis M. Fuller, of Camp Gatun, were in Camp Gaillard on Monday, when Lieutenant Fuller was the luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown and Lieutenant Senoff was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge. Major George M. Parker, jr., of Camp Gatun, left Monday for his new station at Quarry Heights. Mrs. Parker accompanied him, remained as the guest of Mrs. Norman Randolph and returned to Camp Gatun on Wednesday. Miss Georgia Ellsworth, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall, of Camp Gatun, has returned to her home in Balboa. Mrs. Robert S. Miller and Mrs. A. Huntley, of Camp Gatun, were visitors in Cristobal and Colon on July 18. Lieut. Albert V. Goeddel and Harry L. Rogers, of Camp Gatun, spent Saturday night and Sunday morning in the jungles beyond Escobal and in the region of the Trinidad River. Mrs. William S. Hartford and Miss Virginia Hartford, of Camp Gatun, will leave for their home in Los Angeles on this transport. The entertainment committee of the 33d Infantry, assisted by Mrs. Peter Carpenter and under direction of Chaplain Charles S. Hartridge, gave a musical entertainment on board the U.S.S. Guyana, which is anchored in Gatun Lake awaiting the Pacific Fleet. The entertainment committee put on "Dinah's Birthday Party" at the post auditorium July 22. A number of the officers and their wives from Camp Gatun attended. Later in the week the show was given at Camp Gaillard and was very popularly received. Governor and Mrs. Harding, Major Gen. and Mrs. Chase V. (Continued on page 1718.)

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Canal Zone Notes—Continued from page 1747.

Kennedy, Admiral Marbury Johnston and Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Sergeant were among those who attended the dance given by the British chargé d'affaires, Hon. J. R. Murray, at the Union Club in Panama City in honor of Britain's day for the celebration of peace, July 19.

Lieut. Frank Massey, of Fort Amador, spent the week-end in Colon and had as his guests for dinner at the Washington Hotel on Saturday before the dance Misses Claire Burgoon, Eva Doyle, Enid Wardlaw, Major and Mrs. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Trott, Mr. Brimer and Lieutenant Harris.

The regular semi-monthly hop was given at the Camp Gaillard Officers' Club on Friday evening, July 19. The hall, under direction of Lieutenant Bowie, had been most artistically decorated.

Lieut. Michael J. Mulcahy and Mrs. Mulcahy, of Camp Gaillard, were the guests of Lieut. Patrick J. White at the club Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Robertson and small son, of Camp Gaillard, expect to leave for the States soon. They will go to their home in New Jersey.

Dr. Peter Carpenter, transferred from Camp Gatun to Corozal, left with Mrs. Carpenter on July 28 for his new station. Mrs. Elbridge Colby, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. George M. Parker on July 25. The guests were Mesdames Benjamin Morse, Robert S. Miller, Fred B. Rogers, George P. Seneff, Alan G. Paine and J. B. Bartholow, Jr. Mrs. Norman Randolph, of Quarry Heights, was the guest of Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., of Camp Gatun, Wednesday and Thursday.

Lieut. Harry E. Storms and Mrs. Storms, Lieut. Michael Mulcahy and Mrs. Mulcahy and Lieut. William W. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, of Camp Gaillard, were dinner guests of Lieut. Patrick White at the club house Friday. Miss McKelvey and Miss Cooper, of Balboa, were dinner guests of Lieut. Henning Linden and Lieut. Fred Milner, of Camp Gaillard, at the club July 18. Another dinner party on the same evening included the Misses Roberts, of Balboa, and Miss Kerperski, of Pedro Miguel, the hosts being Lieutenants Morrison and Sterling. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins and Mr. and Mrs. McLean, of Summit, were guests of Lieutenant Carlson.

Lieut. William B. Carswell and Mrs. Carswell, of Quarry Heights, were guests of Lieut. Leon E. Morris and Mrs. Morris on Sunday. Mrs. Morris returned home with them for a short visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, of Quarry Heights, were week-end guests of Lieut. Larry D. Sneed, of Camp Gaillard. Capt. Charles E. Hathaway, of Gatun, and Lieut. Fred C. Milner and Lieut. Leon E. Morris, of Camp Gaillard, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson on July 21.

Major George W. Parker, of Quarry Heights, was in Camp Gaillard on July 22 and was dinner guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale. Miss Eloise Pearson, of Empire, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace, of Camp Gaillard, July 22.

Aviators Otto, Barker and Mechanic Hornby were given a big welcome by the men upon their landing a few days ago, after making a record flight from Bluefields to France Field. This was a non-stop flight of 365 miles in three hours and nineteen minutes. The first plans were to make a flight from Bluefields to Key West, Fla., but were prevented by motor troubles; it is a Liberty motor and a splendid one, of the low pressure type. Aviators Lieut. Thomas O. Otto, Lieut. John D. Barker and Mechanic Robert Hornby were very highly commended, both by the War Department and their commanding officer at France Field for their splendid service.

Mrs. Klingensmith, of Fort De Lesseps, was hostess at a bridge-tee July 21 in honor of Mrs. Bowen, who is leaving this week for her home in Chicago. Captain Pollock and Lieutenant Murphy, of Fort De Lesseps; Lieut. and Mrs. Rosenthal, of Fort Sherman; Lieut. Frank Massey, of Fort Amador, and Lieutenant Burke, of Cristobal, are among those sailing on the Kilpatrick on July 28.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1733-5.

ARMY UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations No. 41, Changes No. —,
July —, 1919, War Dept.

Paragraphs 63½ and 108, Special Regulations No. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, are rescinded, Para. 12, 62, 63 and 64 are changed and Par. 64½ is added, as follows:

12. **CIVILIAN CLOTHING.**—Omit subparagraph (f). (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

62. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 1.) **BADGES AND MEDALS.**—Rescinded, and the following substituted therefor: **DECORATIONS, SERVICE MEDALS AND BADGES; CLASSIFICATION.**

(a) Decorations are awarded individually for special acts of valor or distinguished service. The decorations of the United States Government are:

(1) Medal of honor (issued by War and Navy Departments).

(2) Distinguished-service medal (issued by War and Navy Departments).

(3) Distinguished-service cross (issued by War Department).

(4) Navy cross (issued by Navy Department).

(5) Certificate of merit badge (no longer issued by War Department).

(6) Oak-leaf cluster (issued by War Department).

(7) Citation star (issued by War Department).

(7) Gold life-saving medal (issued by Treasury Department).

(8) Silver life-saving medal (issued by Treasury Department).

(b) Service medals are awarded by the War and Navy Departments, under authority of law or regulations, to persons who have rendered service in war campaigns and expeditions, under the conditions prescribed for each medal. Claps to be worn on the ribbon of a service medal are awarded to indicate participation or service in special battles or campaigns forming parts of the war, campaign or expedition for which the service medal is awarded, as prescribed in each case.

(c) Badges are divided into two classes:

(1) Qualification badges, issued by the War and Navy Departments to indicate special qualifications or skill in aviation, marksmanship, swordsmanship, etc.

(2) Miscellaneous badges: Those recognized by the War Department for wear are: Badges of military societies commemorative of the wars of the United States; badges of the Regular Army and Navy Union and of the Army and Navy Union of the United States; corps and division badges of the Civil War and the Spanish War; badge of the Enlisted Men's Abstinence League. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

63. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**—Rescinded, and the following substituted therefor: **DECORATIONS, SERVICE MEDALS AND BADGES; HOW WORN.**

(a) Decorations and service medals.—Decorations and service medals are worn only on special occasions as provided in Par. 64.

(1) The medal of honor is worn pendant from a ribbon placed around the neck under the collar, the medal proper hanging about one inch below the collar. The ribbon is passed out between the upper and lower hooks of the collar of the service and white uniforms.

(2) The distinguished-service medal, the distinguished-service cross, the Navy cross, the certificate of merit badge, the gold life-saving medal and silver life-saving medal, in that order of precedence, followed by service medals in order of the date of the services performed, will be worn on the left breast in order from right to left of the wearer, about four inches below the middle point of the top of the shoulder in one or more lines. When more than one line is worn the lines will overlap.

(3) Oak-leaf cluster.—The oak-leaf cluster, ¾ inch in length, will be worn on the ribbon of the appropriate cross or medal, the ribbon being lengthened if necessary.

(4) Citation star.—The citation star prescribed by Par. 187, Army Regulations, as amended, will be worn on the ribbon of the service medal for the campaign in which the citations were given, above the clasp, and on the corresponding service ribbon.

(5) Claps are worn on the ribbon of the medal in order of the date of the services performed, beginning at the top with a space of ¼ inch between adjacent claps. The ribbon will be lengthened when necessary to provide at least ¼ inch of ribbon above the top clasp.

(b) Substitutes for decorations and service medals.—The following substitutes are authorized to indicate, at times when the decorations and service medals are not worn, that the wearer has been awarded such decorations and service medals:

(1) Service ribbons. Short strips, ¾ inch in length, of the same ribbon that supports the decoration or medal proper. When the number of stars to be worn is more than five and not exceeding ten, the service ribbon will be lengthened to ½ inch; when the number exceeds ten, the service ribbon will be ¾ inch in length. Service ribbons are worn only with uniforms, and can be either sewed on the coat or attached to a bar. Beginning with the medal of honor ribbon, service ribbons will be worn in the same position and order as prescribed for the decorations and service medals. If more than one line is necessary, succeeding lines will be placed below and parallel to the first line with a space of ¾ inch between lines. When the decorations and medals are worn, the service ribbons will be removed if on a bar; if sewed on the coat, the decorations and medals will be so placed as to exclude the service ribbons from view.

(2) Miniatures. Replicas of the decorations and service medals, including ribbons, in miniature, on a scale of one-half. Miniature decorations and medals are worn attached to a bar or chain on the left lapel of civilian clothes. The medal of honor will never be worn in miniature. A miniature oak-leaf cluster will be worn on the appropriate service ribbon for each cluster awarded.

(3) Bronze stars, 3/16 inch in diameter, are worn on the service ribbon to indicate the possession of claps as prescribed in each case, a star for each clasp.

(4) Lapel buttons will be worn with civilian clothing.

(c) Badges.—Badges are worn on the left breast, aviation badge above the line of medals, and other badges below that line. Substitutes are not authorized to be worn in lieu of badges. There is no order of precedence for badges. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

63½. (Added by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 2.) **DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS AND DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—Rescinded. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

64. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.) **OTHER MEDALS AND BADGES.**—Rescinded, and the following substituted therefor: **DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND BADGES; WHEN WORN.**

(a) The wearing of decorations and service medals, or the corresponding miniatures or service ribbons, under the rules prescribed herein, is mandatory when in uniform for all to whom they have been officially awarded except that officers suspended from rank and command and enlisted men serving sentence of confinement are prohibited from wearing any decorations, medals, badges or substitutes therefor.

(b) With service and white uniforms service ribbons will be worn, except that when "dress" is prescribed, the decorations and service medals will be worn. They are also authorized on appropriate social occasions. Badges are authorized, except that such badges will not be worn with decorations or service medals or service ribbons.

(Note.—Regulations are now in course of preparation setting forth the occasions for which "dress" will be prescribed; until they are published "dress" is not authorized.)

(c) White mess jacket. The medal of honor will be worn. Other decorations will be worn on the left lapel, or miniatures thereof. Miniatures of service medals are authorized for wear, but not required. Service medals, badges and service ribbons will not be worn.

(d) Civilian clothes. Lapel buttons may be worn. Decorations and service medals, or miniatures, should be worn only on ceremonial occasions and then only when they are strictly appropriate to the occasion. Qualification badges and service ribbons will not be worn. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

64½. (Rescinded by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 2.) Re-established, and made to read as follows: **FOREIGN DECORATIONS.**

(a) An individual who has received a decoration from the government of a foreign country will wear the decoration as a courtesy to that country when attending any public function in that country or when attending any formal function in any country in the house of, or in the honor of, a public official or other distinguished citizen or subject of the country whose decoration he possesses, and on such occasions the foreign decoration concerned will take precedence over all other American or foreign, even if it necessitates wearing the medal of honor on the left breast.

(b) Except as prescribed above, the wearing of foreign decorations or service medals and the corresponding service ribbons is optional. They will be worn on the same occasions prescribed for American decorations or service medals respectively, and to the left of all American decorations and service medals above in order of date of receipt, except that when one individual possesses two or more decorations from the same foreign country, the order of precedence of those particular decorations shall be determined by the rules of the country concerned. An individual not possessing the medal of honor, but having a foreign decoration which under the rules of the country concerned is required to be worn at the neck, will so wear it.

(c) As far as may be consistent with the above, foreign decorations and service medals will be worn as nearly as practicable in accordance with the regulations of the country concerned. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

108. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 7.) **RIBBONS.**—Rescinded. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, July —, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. T. L. Rhoads to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Lieut. Col. A. P. Upshur, upon arrival of Col. J. H. Ford, M.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Lieut. Col. R. DuR. Harden to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major E. F. Thode to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Major E. E. Cooley to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; Major J. J. Dunnigan to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; Major J. M. McNall to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Major W. J. Olds to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; Major E. H. Gist to Baltimore, Md., Camp Holabird; Capt. J. W. McClaran to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; Capt. D. C. Hutton to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; 1st Lieut. T. F. McCormick to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. L. Shepard, having reported for duty in the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C., is assigned to duty thereat; Col. F. W. Weed and Major A. De F. Smith to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for course of instruction; Major R. E. Fox to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. W. P. Milliken to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. W. G. Jenkins to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Col. T. Lamson, M.C., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A. only, Aug. 25, 1919. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. H. Allen is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the sanitary troops, N.G. Divisional District No. 55, and Nashville, Tenn.; Col. E. Persons is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, sanitary troops, National Guard of Ohio, and to Columbus, Ohio; Lieut. Col. J. G. Ingold to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., as camp surgeon; Lieut. Col. L. H. Hanson to El Paso, Texas; Lieut. Col. G. L. Qualls to Panama, C.Z.; Lieut. Col. C. O. McFarland to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., 6th Div.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Betts to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; Major C. B. Castles to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Major M. D. Cohen to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Major H. D. Brewster to Otisville, N.Y., General Hospital No. 8; 1st Lieut. R. F. Scholl to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. J. W. Sherrill to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the places specified and for duty: Capt. S. T. Campbell, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., and G. S. Osincup, Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the camps specified for duty: Capt. M. A. Leach, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; T. L. Randolph, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. A. P. Millet, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. A. Schwartz of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. C. McConnell, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. E. W. Phillips, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. T. F. McCormick, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Sept. 1, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A. only, Aug. 24, 1919: Col. G. H. Casaday, R. F. Patterson, R. H. Rhoades. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of D.C. are honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A. only, Aug. 24, 1919: Lieut. Col. C. W. Lewis, R. W. Pearson, A. J. Schillman. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major R. K. Thompson, D.C., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A. only, Aug. 24, 1919. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. R. L. Strickland, D.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Sept. 1, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. F. S. Adams, D.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Resignation by C. E. Franelan, V.C., of his commission as temp. first lieut. and second lieut. is accepted Aug. 31, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major D. E. Mook will report to the Secretary of War for duty in his office; Major W. B. Wright, Jr., to Springfield, Mass., thence to New Haven, Conn., Bridgeport, Conn., New York City, Washington, D.C., in connection with the Commission on Training Camp Activities; Capt. J. H. Hickson to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; Capt. A. G. Clark to duty at Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 8. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. J. H. MacL, San. C., to Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

1st Lieut. H. Greeno, San. C., to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21 for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. F. W. Mears, C.E., to the Secretary of the Interior for service in connection with location and construction of the railroad or railroads in the territory of Alaska. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major J. J. F. Steiner, Engrs., to Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. B. H. Bowley, Jr., C.E., to San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. Capt. M. P. Van Buren, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Master Engr., S.G., G. Fuss, the Engineers' School Detachment, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 9, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. A. W. Maish, O.D., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as department O.O., relieving Lieut. Col. J. M. Gilbert. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers are detailed as military observers while performing the duties to which they have been assigned in connection with

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MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE



the inspection of seacoast fortifications in Italy and Gallipoli: Col. E. McFarland and 2d Lieut. F. M. Gilbert, O.D. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Robertson and G. W. Womack, jr., O.D., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Nelson, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 6, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First Lieut. G. L. Townsend, S.O., to Washington, D.C., Chief Signal Officer, for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Col. H. Dunwoody, A.S., to New York city for the purpose of carrying out verbal instructions of the Secretary of War, and upon completion will return to proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. R. B. Whitman, A.S., to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of A.S. Production, will proceed to Dayton, Ohio, and report to the Chief, Engineering Division, Air Service, for duty 1st Lieut. J. H. Hammond, 2d Lieut. J. T. Filgate. (Aug. 8, War D.)

CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain W. A. Aiken to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

CAVALRY.

8TH—Regt. Supply Sergt. O. Dissing, 8th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Marfa, Texas, to his home. Aug. 7, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. A. Thayer to 2400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. F. O. Johnson to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in charge of militia affairs; Major S. Doak to Fort Riley, Kas., Mounted Service School; Capt. J. W. Heard to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. J. O. Short is assigned to the 7th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. G. O. Cross to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty in command of the Columbus Barracks recruit depot; Lieut. Col. W. M. Grimes to Camp Benning, Ga.; Lieut. Col. S. D. Maize is detailed for general recruiting service, and to Fort McDowell, Calif.; Lieut. Col. E. A. Keyes to Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., General Staff College; Major R. W. Strong to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 20 to the Supt. U.S.M.A.; Major O. B. King is attached to the 12th Cav. and to Columbus, N.M. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. G. Carleton is assigned to the 10th Cav., and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Col. A. R. Chaffee to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., School of the Line; Lieut. Col. L. S. Carson to Washington, Chief, M.T.C.; Lieut. Col. F. K. Ross is assigned to the 6th Cav. and to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; Lieut. Col. G. H. Baird to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., 11th Cav.; Capt. W. J. Redner is assigned to the 4th Cav. and to Fort Ringgold, Texas; 1st Lieut. E. K. Jones is assigned to the 1st Cav., and to Douglas, Ariz. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of Cav. are detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief of Transportation Service, and to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. S. Boon, jr., 1st Lieut. A. G. Baltzer. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignation by R. Driscoll, Cav., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Resignation by O. S. Lawrence, Cav., of his commissions as temp. captain and first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by H. G. Davis, Cav., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignations by R. O. Wright, J. W. Jenkins, S. G. Mitchell and A. Wylie of their commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by R. L. Branham, Cav., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignations by H. D. Bishop and A. H. Stamp, Cav., of their commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, Cavalry, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. L. W. Biggs, Cav., is made permanent. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieut. of Cav. are made permanent: W. B. Augur, A. W. Williams, 7th Cav., E. H. Brooks, J. T. Duke. (Aug. 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. C. H. Lanza to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as instructor at the School of the Line; Lieut. Col. J. W. Rumbough is detailed for duty with the Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J.; Major R. O. Mason is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. and to Chicago, Ill.; Major C. A. French (captain, C.A.C.) to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. F. Bloom (lieut. col., F.R.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Bragg, N.C.; Capt. J. Schuman is assigned to the 16th F.A. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. R. C. Batson is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. G. R. Middleton to Panama C.Z. on transport sailing from New Orleans, La., about Aug. 18, 1919, and to Separate Battalion Mounted Art.; 1st Lieut. C. R. Lehner to Panama C.Z. by transport from New York city about Aug. 20 for duty with Separate Battalion Mountain Art. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. P. King, jr., to Washington, D.C.; Col. W. F. Jones to Fort Leavenworth to take the course at School of the Line; Lieut. Col. J. W. Anderson is assigned to 9th F.A. and to Fort Sill, Okla.; Lieut. Col. R. E. Anderson to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 20 for duty; Lieut. Col. W. W. Overton to Washington for assignment to duty with the personnel branch, Operations Division; Major C. S. Blakeley about Aug. 20 to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on temp. duty and upon completion will return to proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. R. E. DeR. Hoyle is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and will proceed to New Haven for duty accordingly; Col. J. L. Devers to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 20; Lieut. Col. F. M. Barrows will report to the Chief of Staff for duty with the Military Intelligence Division; Major G. R. Allen to Washington, D.C., Chief of F.A., for duty as F.A. representative; Major B. F. Browne is assigned to 19th F.A., and to Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. V. R. Woodruff to Panama C.Z. from New Orleans, La., about Aug. 18, for assignment to the Separate Battalion Mountain Art. (Aug. 8, War D.)

The following officers are assigned to the 31st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.: Major E. C. De Coen, Capt. D. L. Buffner and Capt. R. J. Watrous, F.A. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. S. Simpkins, D. H. McCoy and B. C. Curtis of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Resignations by J. A. Mulherrin, J. W. Stewart and J. G. Pennypacker, F.A., of their commissions as temp. captains and first lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by W. L. Bailey, jr., F.A., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. L. Randol, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Aug. 15, 1919. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. P. D. Tryon and H. M. Rees, F.A., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. B. Green, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Aug. 9, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. V. Thompson, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, Field Artillery, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments of 1st Lieut. H. L. Montgomery, W. G. Drummond and J. W. Faulconer, jr., F.A., are made permanent. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. E. W. Austin, F.A., is made permanent. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. R. C. Moore, 18th F.A., is made permanent. (Aug. 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. Campbell to Fort Du Pont, Del., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of the Delaware; Capt. J. C. Peterson to Fort Stevens, Ore.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Parmelee to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.). (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to New Orleans, La., sailing from that port Sept. 18, 1919, to Fort Amador, O.Z., for duty: From the 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.—Col. H. Steele. From the coast defenses of Mobile, Fort Morgan, Ala.—Col. G. F. Connolly. From the coast defenses of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Fla.—Major J. L. Hughes. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. F. McMillan, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Capt. G. M. Wells to Fort MacArthur, Calif.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Gerhard, jr., is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief, Transportation Service, and to Hoboken, N.J. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. I. McKenney is detailed as a member of the G.S.O. for present emergency; Lieut. Col. A. G. Gillespie to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; Capt. R. Y. Ladd to Fort Monroe, Va., C.A. training center; Capt. A. P. Conklin to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. C. Cobb, 3d C.A.C. is assigned to the 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), and to Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major J. W. Jones, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1919. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. G. B. Welch to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for further treatment. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by F. G. Tucker, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. major and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by H. Connett, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by W. W. Little, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Resignation by C. Wood, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. G. Crowell, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Sergt. P. White, C.A.C., 6th Co., Puget Sound, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Worden, Washington, and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, C.A.C., Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments 1st Lieut. G. S. Kennedy and T. van Ornum, C.A.C., are made permanent. (Aug. 8, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. D. Forsyth to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take the course at School of the Line, Aug. 15, 1919; Col. J. J. Hennessy to 510 Riverside ave., Spokane, Wash.; Col. W. Krueger to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to the 55th Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. W. Winton to Washington for duty with the War Plans Div.; Lieut. Col. C. S. Hamilton to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Lieut. Col. E. B. Garey to 3400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Col. L. A. McClure is transferred to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further treatment. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. S. V. Ham to Fort Leavenworth, and report on Aug. 15 to General Service Schools to take course at the School of the Line; Col. E. V. Smith is detailed for general recruiting service and to San Francisco; Lieut. Col. B. R. Wade to Fort Crook, Neb., for assignment to 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Love to Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. O. S. Bendel to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Lieut. Col. M. E. Saville to Manila on the transport to sail about Sept. 5, for duty as department motor transport officer; Capt. W. W. Pava is assigned to the 49th Inf. and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. M. Kafer is detailed for duty under chief of Con-

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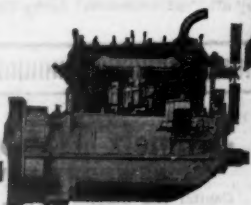


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struction Division and to Camp Pike, Ark., as assistant to the utilities officer; Capt. C. C. Jones (lieut. col., Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. L. Schechter to Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment to 22d Inf. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. E. Ingram to Fort Leavenworth to take the course at the General Staff School; Col. W. Wallace is detailed for general recruiting service and to Kansas City, Mo.; Lieut. Col. R. W. Kingman to 25 West 45th street, N.Y. city; Lieut. Col. J. G. McIlroy to Camp Jessup, Ga., as commandant Motor Transport Corps Training School; Lieut. Col. K. B. Edmunds is attached to the 8th Cav. and to Marfa, Texas; Major A. Parker (colored, Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Benning, Ga., as camp supply officer; Major T. Fox to Minneapolis; Major S. J. Chamberlain to Washington, D.C., General Staff College; Capt. F. McI. Logan, attached to the 49th Inf., is assigned to that regiment at Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. M. W. Clark is assigned to the 49th Inf. and to Fort Shelling, Minn.; Capt. F. J. Hervey to Camp Benning, Ga., as instructor at the Inf. School of Arms; Capt. E. L. Sutter is detailed for duty with the J.A.G.D. and to Washington; 1st Lieut. R. S. Havenor is assigned to 1st Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major V. G. Olmsted is detailed for duty under direction of the chief, Transportation Service, and to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. H. C. Gray to Fort Mason, Calif.; Capt. R. A. Bissel to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., War Prison Barracks No. 2; Capt. V. S. Burton to Camp Kearny, Calif., for assignment to 32d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Rice is assigned to the 62d Inf. and to Camp Lee, Va.; 1st Lieut. R. D. Grant is assigned to the 86th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J.; 2d Lieut. S. M. Palm is detailed for duty under the direction of the chief, Transportation Service, and to Hoboken, N.J. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Majors of Inf. to duty as follows: J. W. French is assigned to 24th Inf. and to El Paso, Texas; A. E. Brown will report at Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to 44th Inf.; C. W. Cutchin is assigned to 1st Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; F. V. Hemenway is detailed for duty with Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J.; T. J. Powers is detailed as assistant district military inspector of the R.O.T.C. District No. 11, 528 Monadscock Building, Third and Market streets, San Francisco, Calif., and will report for duty accordingly; F. L. Pardon to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 20, for duty; D. B. Flak, jr., to 3400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major G. S. McCue, Inf., is relieved from duty at Harrisburg, Pa., about Sept. 15, and to San Francisco, Calif., for discharge. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major A. H. Allen, Inf., to Camp Kearny, Calif., for discharge. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Appointment of Major I. L. Reeves, Inf., as a member of the War Credits Board from Aug. 7, 1919, is announced. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major K. L. Pepper, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, Aug. 25, 1919. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. R. J. Broyles, Inf., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as captain only. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Lewis, Wash., for assignment to the 1st Inf.: Capt. G. S. Hartor, G. W. Ellis, E. F. Wallender, C. J. Allen, F. V. Edgerton. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Newport News, Va., for duty in the office of the judge advocate, maritime affairs: Capt. H. K. Aecker, 1st Lieut. J. A. Boyer. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Miller, Inf., is honorably discharged as first lieut., U.S.A., only, Aug. 25, 1919. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers of Inf. are detailed for duty with the Transportation

(Continued on page 1750.)

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Infantry, Unassigned—Continued from page 1749.

Service and to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. 1st Lieut. J. H. Miles, 2d Lieut. J. Hall. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignation by J. K. McNair, Inf., of his commissions as temp. major and captain is accepted, Aug. 31, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignation by J. M. Belwood, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 8, War D.)
Resignations by C. E. Robinson and J. M. Austin, Inf., of their commissions as temp. captains and prov. first lieuts are accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignation by J. P. Lawlor, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted Sept. 5, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignation by E. O. Maling, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and first lieut. is accepted Sept. 28, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignations by R. Dechert and C. E. Hathaway, jr., Inf., of their commissions as temp. captains and first lieuts are accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignations by S. Y. Mann and W. J. Cheyney of their commissions as temp. captains and provisional second lieuts are accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignation by S. Clifford, Inf., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignation by C. R. Woody, Inf., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignations by C. M. Rutan, J. Erwin, J. B. Stratford and V. L. Blanding, Inf., of their commissions as temp. first lieuts and prov. second lieuts are accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. J. Broyles, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. W. Houser, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Aug. 10, 1919. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. F. Hassel, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Aug. 9, 1919. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. D. Collins, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Aug. 10, 1919. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignations by Prov. 2d Lieuts. F. H. Gaarial and Prov. 1st Lieut. R. R. Smith, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)
Resignation by H. B. Wilcox, Inf., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted Aug. 15, 1919. (Aug. 8, War D.)
Resignation by W. E. May, Inf., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, Infantry, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments of 1st Lieuts. G. A. Jackson, 49th Inf., and F. W. Kernan, 63d Inf., are made permanent. (Aug. 6, War D.)
Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. of Inf. are made permanent: H. M. McClelland, J. D. Brown, R. D.

Barnes, R. E. Richards, 46th Inf., J. D. Forsythe, 62d Inf., K. O. Bell. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Provisional Appointment, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointment of 2d Lieut. E. C. Roque is made permanent. (Aug. 8, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Sergt. R. M. Travis, U.S.A., ret., now on duty at Memphis City High Schools, Memphis, Tenn., is relieved from further active duty and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 7, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. H. Pope to Washington; 1st Lieut. E. R. Langley to Camp Normoyle, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. M. Graham to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; 2d Lieut. C. F. Tyson to Camp Holabird, Md. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major L. T. Nathan, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. M. J. Keating, M.T.C., to Camp Meigs for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. M. E. Little, M.T.C., to Washington for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. F. Patterson, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with the M.T.C. Training School. (Aug. 7, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. R. F. Wilson, Chem. War. Ser., to Hoboken, N.J., in connection with report on military transportation being prepared for the Assistant Secretary of War. (Aug. 8, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. D. ROCKENBACH, C.T.C.

Officers of T.C. to duty as follows: Col. I. O. Welborn will report to the Chief of Tank Corps for duty; Capt. J. W. Farmer to Camp Meigs, Md.; Tank Corps; 2d Lieut. T. A. Hoy to Hoboken, N.J. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Capt. C. Prout and 2d Lieut. R. C. Petersen, T.C., to Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for discharge. (Aug. 6, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to Berkeley, Calif., for pursuing study in the Chinese language at the University of California, commencing Aug. 18: Lieut. Col. L. P. Horsfall, O.A.C., Col. J. W. Stillwell, Inf. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major B. A. Seeley, U.S.A., to Camp Upton, N.Y., auxiliary remount depot No. 302, for duty as veterinarian. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Major W. J. Ratigan, U.S.A., to West Point, Ky., Camp Knox, for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Officers to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in the office of the department Air Service officer: 1st Lieut. D. R. Denman, 2d Lieut. A. O. Payne and R. E. Spell, A.S., and 2d Lieut. L. H. Savage, F.A. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Handler C. Pettersen, 20th Regt. Co. (band), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Miscellaneous Provisional Appointments Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: Capt. C. F. Johnson and W. A. Pashkoski, Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Lord, R. E. Bower, G. W. Swift, A. D. Johnson, Inf., and A. W. Shutter, F.A. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: J. W. Kelley, F.A., W. H. Sweet, O. G. Fowler and A. O. Strecker, Cav., J. N. McNaughton, Inf., W. C. Burt, Cav. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: C. C. Alexander, F.A., T. H. Cawthorne and R. W. Corrigan, Inf., R. E. Beck, F.A., H. G. Esdon, R. W. Minckler, W. H. Johnson, F. S. Schmitt, R. H. Johnston and G. L. Eberle, Inf. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: E. Harvaz, Inf., H. A. McMorrow, O.A.C., I. H. Bodley, F.A., L. L. Elkas, Cav., R. E. Lyns, O. M. Brown, O. W. Neidert, E. S. Beall, C. W. Ogden, M. B. Bell, Inf. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: P. C. Clayton, Cav., W. E. Ard, F.A., R. L. Herr, Inf., W. V. D. Ochs, Cav. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: L. J. Fortier, F.A., R. McK. Herrington, Cav., R. B. Hood and V. A. Dash, jr., F.A., L. C. Dennis, O.A.C., S. L. Alexander, Inf., L. B. Wyant, Cav., R. W. Morse, Inf., J. C. Howard, Cav., D. G. Williams, Inf. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: J. H. Genung, F.A., W. S. Morris, Inf., H. Ballard, Cav., J. H. LaFitte, O.A., J. C. Short, Cav., W. F. Lafrenz, C.A., R. H. Wooten, K. B. Bush, Inf., C. H. Keck, C.A., T. W. Ligon, Cav. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following first lieuts. are made permanent: W. G. Gough, C. B. Doran, F.A., H. E. Klopfer, H. Foster, Cav., W. R. Stickman, Cav., E. H. Stillman, O.A.C. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieut. R. B. Shaw, R. S. Patch, F.A., W. H. Seymour, H. E. Welcomes, O.A.C., E. R. Rinker, E. E. Aldridge, A. M. Shearer, J. B. Wirt, G. R. Schweichert, A. W. Goree, Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. H. S. MacKirdy, C.A., H. L. Hart, H. H. Neilson, T. E. Boudinot, C. Rudd, J. W. Noble, C. P. Dorland, Cav., W. W. Smith, H. B. Wheeler, W. H. Colborn, Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. J. E. Wallis, jr., J. P. Ferrall, jr., W. C. Swain, C.A.C., G. H. Michler, F.A., F. C. Howard, L. E. Schoonmaker, C.A.C., W. A. Mack, Inf., H. A. Dyer, C.A.C., L. A. Shafer, Cav., W. C. Armstrong, Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. R. V. Finney, T. A. Austin, jr., Inf., E. P. H. Gempel, M. H. Ellis, W. P. Hayes, T. M. Rundel, W. H. Skinner, Cav., L. F. Sullivan, Inf., C. J. Rothenberger, J. V. McDowell, Cav. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieuts. W. E. Wynne, Inf., R. R. Lytle, jr., Cav., K. McIntosh, Inf., W. H. Burns, W. H. Maris, F.A., H. F. Wise, Cav., N. J. McMahon, jr., S. Lee, N. S. Edmond, M. A. Gillis, Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. F. S. Conaty, F.A., H. C. Mahbott, C.A.C., L. F. Lawrence, Cav., H. McGuire, Inf., R. Derby, C.A.C., R. H. Countryman, Inf., J. R. Wood, Cav., L. R. Rogers, L. W. Dear, M. DeW. McAllister, Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. E. B. McCarthy, C.A.C., J. H. B. Bogman, Cav., P. E. Hulburd, C.A.C., A. E. Groff, Cav., W. L. Bartley, D. M. Bartow, F. L. Singer, J. L. Ready, C. C. Nathan, H. Haney, Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. D. F. Pratt, W. A. Reddish, E. R. Percy, Inf., J. I. Lambert, Cav., J. C. Shaw, H. L. Stoner, Inf., J. R. Markham, C.A.C., W. P. Medlar, C. B. B. Bubbs, G. B. Guenther, Cav. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. A. F. Kibler, F.A., E. A. Williford, C.A.C., W. Shafroth, Cav., N. L. Baldwin, Inf., G. M. Wells, C.A.C., J. C. Kernan, Inf., J. F. Williamson, O.A.C., E. E. Hagler, jr., Inf., C. W. Walton, Cav., J. P. Jacobs, C.A.C. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. J. H. Gibson, Inf., R. H. Gallier, P. S. Haydon, L. C. McAuley, Cav., E. E. Barker, C.A.C., C. C. Bond, Inf., S. Boon, jr., R. V. Morledge, Cav., R. A. McClure, Inf., A. J. Wehr, Cav. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. H. F. Safford, W. H. E. Holmes, D. M. Griggs, C.A.C., R. R. Hawes, jr., Cav., T. F. Tinsinger, S. R. Stribling, C.A.C., F. M. Rich, Inf., L. D. Wise, C.A.C., J. A. Taylor, J. T. Campbell, O.A.C. (Aug. 8, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Capt. John C. Schulze, Field Art., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Headquarters, 23d Division, American E.F., on Jan. 8, 1919, of having falsely certified to the correctness of the fund book of Battery A, 349th Field Artillery, of obtaining

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money from a bank and attempting to convert it to his own use and making a false official statement. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 213, War Dept., July 9, 1919.)

Capt. Harry J. Harris, Q.M.C., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Devens, Mass., on Jan. 14, 1919, and convicted of having stolen twenty tons of Government coal, of having used Government trucks to move his household effects from Shirley, Mass., to Brookline, Mass., of having obtained more Government coal and used it for a public garage at Brookline, and of having assigned enlisted men to assist in moving his household effects, painting his residence and of chopping wood and shoveling coal intended for his private residence. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand by commanding officer, Camp Devens, confinement to limits of post for six months and deduction of \$50 per month from pay for like period. (G.C.M.O. 214, War Dept., July 10, 1919.)

Capt. Charles W. Abbott, Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Funston, Kas., on March 18, 1919, of having become engaged in a fight with Army officers on a passenger train, of having on the same occasion cut the face of Lieut. L. N. Crossen with some weapon and of having broken windows in a Pullman car. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The sentence was approved by the convening authority, but disapproved by the President, who ordered Captain Abbott restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 227, War Dept., July 17, 1919.)

Capt. Homer Sylvester, Med. Corps, was found guilty by a G.C.M. at Camp Pike, Ark., on March 11, 1919, of having disobeyed the orders of Lieut. Col. G. L. McKinney and of Major Morton R. Gibbons, Med. Corps. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand by commanding general, Camp Pike, restriction to limits of post for three months and forfeiture of \$25 per month of his pay for like period. (G.C.M.O. 229, War Dept., July 18, 1919.)

Lieut. George O. Kull, Air Service, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., on Oct. 17, 1919, of having stolen a quantity of Air Service supplies and of having without authority caused a quantity of certain articles "which cannot be more particularly described, of a secret and confidential nature, which were to be kept securely in his possession for official use and destroyed when no longer in use," to be sent to his home through a common carrier for his personal use. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army and confined at hard labor for one year. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 218, War Dept., July 12, 1919.)

Lieut. James Barry, 162d Depot Brig., was found guilty by a G.C.M. at Camp Pike, Ark., on March 13, 1919, of having committed bigamy in having married Jeannette Summers at Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 5, 1918. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President disapproved the sentence on the ground that "the evidence fails to establish his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt." Lieutenant Barry was restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 225, War Dept., July 15, 1919.)

Lieut. Arvid E. Aftelins, Q.M.C., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Knox, Ky., on Feb. 13, 1919, and convicted on three specifications of violation of the 95th A.W., and also of having issued fraudulent checks. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army and imprisoned at hard labor for three

years. The President approved the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 226, War Dept., July 16, 1919.)

Lieut. Ewell Ledford, Q.M.C., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on April 3, 1919, of having stolen sixty-nine bundles of civilian clothing valued at \$500. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army and imprisoned at hard labor for two years. The convening authority approved the sentence, but both it and findings were disapproved by the President, who ordered the officer restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 228, War Dept., July 17, 1919.)

Lieut. Thomas H. Lemon, 155th Depot Brig., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Lee, Va., on Feb. 13, 1919, and convicted of having been A.W.O.L. of drunkenness in uniform and of having given fraudulent checks. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army and imprisoned at hard labor for ten years. The President confirmed the sentence, but reduced the imprisonment to one year. (G.C.M.O. 230, War Dept., July 18, 1919.)

Pvt. Carl R. Bell, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., was convicted of desertion by a G.C.M. at Headquarters, 1st Depot Division, American E.F., on Aug. 30, 1919. He was sentenced to be shot. Brig. Gen. W. S. Scott, U.S.A., commanding, approved the sentence, but General Pershing, in view of the fact that the accused "acquitted himself honorably in action immediately preceding his desertion, and the further fact that it is doubtful if he intended to evade military service altogether," recommended that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life. The President commuted the sentence to four years' imprisonment at hard labor. (G.C.M.O. 220, War Dept., July 14, 1919.)

Pvt. Joseph Brandon, 1st Casual Batn., Conscientious Objectors, Fort Riley, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Funston, Kas., on Oct. 21, 1918, of having refused to obey a command of Col. J. C. Waterman to clean up a pile of dirt. The accused refused to plead. He was sentenced to be shot. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Central Dept., recommended that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty-five years. The President commuted the sentence to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. (G.C.M.O. 224, War Dept., July 15, 1919.)

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 7, 1919.

Capt. C. R. Train to command U.S.S. Chester.
Comdr.: E. A. Wolleson to command Mine Sweeping Div. No. 1 (comdr. Mine F.S.); H. Delano to U.S.S. New Hampshire as exec. off.; R. L. Stover to navy yard, Philadelphia, for ordnance duty in mach. div.; D. E. Cummings to navy yard, Boston, in mach. div.

Lieut. Comdr.: W. R. Carter to navy yard, Norfolk, for electrical duty in mach. div.; F. H. Kelly, Jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. California and asst. fire control off. when commd.; J. F. Conner to command U.S.S. Delphy; J. F. Crowell, jr. det. Naval Academy, to navy yard, Mare Island, for electrical duty in mach. div.; H. H. Frost to naval operations, Navy Dept.; J. C. MacEvitt to Marine Air Sta., Miami; F. H. Atkinson orders March 17, 1919, revoked.

Lieuts.: F. Simpson to duty under recruiting inspec., San Francisco; H. J. Grassie to conn. f.o. U.S.S. DeLong and on board when commd.; R. P. Whittemarsh to U.S.S. Allen; W. A. McDonald to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa; O. Johnson to U.S.S. Utah.

Lieuts. (M.C.): A. U. Axelsson orders rev., det. Naval Hosp., New York, R.A.D.; E. H. Lorentsen to Naval Hosp., 5th Naval Dist.; A. J. Callaghan to Nav. Tra. Camp, Gulfport, Miss.

Lieuts. (D.C.): F. B. Ferrill to duty Marine Barracks, Paris Island; D. A. Doherty to duty Nav. Tra. Sta., Newport.

Lieut. (j.g.): (S.C.) C. J. Massinger orders July 31 rev.
Lieuts. (j.g.): I. W. Gorton to navy yard, Boston, as discharging off. yard craft and commissary off.; S. N. Bradford to duty Nav. Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.; G. H. Carpenter to duty Nav. Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.

Ensigns: S. E. Cunningham det. Veendijk, to duty R.S. at New York, N.Y.; C. L. Brown det. Lake View, R.A.D.; M. C. Collins to U.S.S. Montpelier; E. W. Holden det. R.S. at New York, to U.S.S. Mount Vernon; T. A. Hanna to U.S.S. Nashan; G. H. Trubenbach to conn. f.o. Eagle No. 18 and as watch off. when commd.; G. U. Bertoni to duty N.A.R., Cape May, N.J.; D. H. Thomas to 5th N.D.; F. T. Donahue to N.A.R., Rockaway Beach; B. N. Johnson to N.A.R., Cape May, N.J.; E. C. Sorenson to duty in office of supervisor, N.O.T.S.

Ensign (S.C.) H. C. Davidson orders of June 24 rev.
Bttn. W. A. Murphy to U.S.S. Finch.
Mach. A. J. Lund to U.S.S. Patridge.

A.P. Clerk W. N. Oakes to U.S.S. Von Steuben with sup. off.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 8, 1919.

Capt. L. McNamee to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for duty on staff.

Comdrs.: H. G. Shoner to Dist. Radio Material Off., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; A. H. Rice to command U.S.S. Maumee; E. C. E. Parker to command U.S.S. Luce; E. B. Armstrong to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Lieut. Comdr.: C. N. Shaw to U.S.S. Nevada as eng. off.; H. B. Cecil to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept.; O. C. Greene to U.S.S. Rhode Island as gunnery officer; C. H. Sargent will report to D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. P. Keyes to Radnor.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) E. W. Lacey to U.S.S. Florida.

Lieuts.: G. E. Esselborn, orders of July 16 rev.; J. S. Fulton, jr., to statistical and records, Naval Operations; W. E. O'Connell to navy yard, New York.

Lieuts. (M.C.): W. L. Martin to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept.; H. H. McCoy to U.S.S. New Hampshire; J. M. Whalen to U.S.S. Vixen, L. Hopkins to U.S.S. Kittery.

Lieuts. (Supply Corps) P. A. Abbott to U.S.S. South Dakota.

Lieuts., j.g.: V. F. Wright to U.S.S. South Dakota; C. J. Penniman to gunn. exercise and engr.; W. J. Slattery to R.S. New York; W. G. Lockwood to George Washington; W. J. Slattery, orders of Aug. 5 rev.

Lieut. (j.g.) (Supply Corps) C. E. Rudolph to navy yard, Washington, D.C., in Supply Dept.

Ensigns: H. B. Lytle to U.S.S. Texas; J. W. Hingley to U.S.S. Virginia; H. E. Padley to U.S.S. Utah; A. C. Torrey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade and as torp. officer when commissioned; H. W. Fletcher to conn. f.o. U.S.S. DeLong and on board when commissioned; R. M. Stover to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chandler and on board when commissioned; C. C. Ferrenz to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Babbitt and on board when commissioned; L. Fausett to U.S.S. Niagara; C. H. Cantelon to U.S.S. Hart; H. G. Seyler to U.S.S. Stribling; G. B. Service to U.S.S. Stribling; P. M. Woodwell to U.S.S. Niagara; H. H. Clarke to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickerson and as watch off. when commissioned; C. R. Brown to navy yard, Norfolk; A. L. Stengel, orders of Feb. 20 rev.; P. A. Rhoads to N. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; W. H. Flint to 3d N.D.

Ensigns (Supply Corps): G. H. Clayton to Agamemnon; A. L. Lacey to Beaufort; A. P. Warringer, orders of July 15 rev.

Gunns.: E. J. Dozier to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Gillis and as torp. off. when commissioned; G. E. Thornton to U.S.S. South Dakota; F. J. Ryan to U.S.S. New Jersey; J. Conner to U.S.S. Partridge.

Pav. Clk. J. D. Mitchell to w.o. on R.S. New York.

A.P. Clk. M. Hauth to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, C.Z.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 6, 1919.

Capt. W. P. Cronan to command Flotilla No. 3, Des. Squad, No. B, Atlantic Fleet.

Comdrs.: R. M. Fawell to command U.S.S. Colhoun; F. C. Martin to command U.S.S. Israel.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. Loder to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.; W. D. Taylor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and as exec. off. when commd.; R. M. Doyle to Navy member of Joint Board of Survey, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) T. A. Fortescue, N.P.O., Antwerp, to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) R. K. McClanahan (ret.) revert to former status of a passed asst. surg. with rank of lieut. on ret. list of Navy.

Lieuts.: K. C. Brown to U.S.S. Palos; M. J. Walker to



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Lieuts.: A. P. Flagg to U.S.S. Sproston; P. C. Morgan to U.S.S. Crane as exec. off.; S. W. Moore to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Jacob Jones and as exec. off. when commd.; R. E. Simon to U.S.S. Yale as engr. off.; J. W. O'Leary to conn. f.o. Eagle 18 and in command when commd.; R. Iverson to 3d N.D.

Lieuts. (M.C.): W. W. Thayer to N.T.S., Great Lakes; A. J. Argall to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; G. W. Eastman to Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Lieuts. (C.C.): P. Treutle revert to former status as chief carp. on ret. list of Navy; J. F. McCole (ret.) revert to former status of chief carp. on ret. list of Navy.

Lieut. D. J. McCarthy (ret.) revert to former status as chief mach. on ret. list of Navy.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. Farmer to command U.S.S. G-3 and addl. duty conn. placing U.S.S. G-1 out of commission; M. T. Seligman to command Sub-Chaser No. 272; W. A. Gordon to U.S.S. Curlew.

Ensigns: R. Trimble to U.S.S. Lea; A. M. Geis to U.S.S. R-1; L. A. Pope to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickerson and as watch off. when commd.; C. F. Adams to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

Ensigns: H. H. MacLusky to Caesar; L. Protzman to Bath; T. H. McClure to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; J. G. Stilwell to N.A.S., Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensigns (S.C.): R. C. Thomas to duty as supply off. Neptune; C. E. Corbin to duty Prinz Frederick Wilhelm; S. E. McCarthy to duty DeKalb.

Gunns.: G. J. Armour to U.S.S. O-4; J. W. Ellis to U.S.S. Michigan; T. Dodge to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Mach. J. J. Ouwelant to U.S.S. South Dakota.

A.P. Clerk E. S. Gilbert to U.S.S. Rochester with supply off.

HOUSE COMMITTEE URGES RETURN OF ARMY DEAD.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 30 on the matter of the return to the United States of the bodies of Americans who died abroad during the war and were buried in France, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, appeared to give information to the committee members. General Harris said nearly 75,000 inquiries had been sent out to determine the disposition that relatives desired of the bodies and that seventy-five per cent. asked for their return. He gave the total number of deaths in France due to the war and from all causes at 77,150. General March told the committee that the U.S. Army had adequate facilities for bringing back the bodies. He also quoted from diplomatic correspondence statements to show that France did not wish any bodies disinterred now owing to the bad effect it would have on the nation's morale and also the possibility of such action originating an epidemic of disease. At the close of the hearing the committee decided that the State and War Departments should make every effort to return these bodies within the next few months.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AT HAZELHURST FIELD.

The Knights of Columbus have established at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., another of the chain of vocational and educational schools. The organization intends to establish in camps throughout the country where soldiers are awaiting discharge. A force of competent instructors has been engaged and text-books and supplies will be furnished the men without charge.

PREFERENCE FOR AMERICAN LEGION MEN.

An amendment to the Van Dyke bill, which gives civil service preference to former soldiers, sailors and marines in Washington, D.C., is to be urged by the national executive committee of the American Legion, according to an announcement made by that body. The committee desires to amend the bill to extend this preference throughout the entire country. Authorization has been given to former U.S. Senator Luke Lea, who held the rank of colonel in the America E.F., and to former Con-

gressman Thomas W. Miller to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis meeting of the legion when delegates declared that those who had been in the Service ought to be given preference whenever additional men are to be employed in any private or public enterprise.

STAFF COLLEGE SERVICE DETACHMENT.

A service school detachment is organized for duty at the General Staff College, Washington, to be designated as the General Staff College Service Detachment. The organization is prescribed as follows: *White*—Two master signal electricians, 3 regimental sergeants major, 4 battalion sergeants major, 1 first sergeant, 6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 3 cooks, 50 privates, first class, and 41 privates—total 120. *Colored*—Two sergeants, 4 corporals, 14 privates, first class, and 10 privates—total 30. Aggregate 150. The necessary officers to be assigned for this duty and the necessary enlisted men will be obtained by transfer or enlistment, and that the Director of Purchase and Storage will provide the additional horses required.

The sentries of a State Guard camp had received strict orders against calling "Corporal of the Guard, Post No. 5," etc., and were enjoined to use the exact words of the Guard Manual, Paragraph 166.

Captain Blank was testing the sentry on No. 7, a new man.

"How do you call the Corporal of the Guard?" he demanded.

"Murphy, sir," was the prompt reply.

Private S.O.S. on returning to the States, was displaying his gold service chevrons. "These are wound stripes," he told the admiring population.

A returned doughboy, who had mixed it with the Jerries in the Argonne, remarked, "If those are wound stripes, why do you wear them on your left sleeve?" "Why—er," explained the S.O.S. soldier, "I was wounded in the left arm, you know."—*Trench and Billet.*

A kindly lady visitor recently asked a colored Infantryman if he ran when he heard his first shell. Sam's reply, "Well, mam, Ah couldn't say dat Ah run, but mah captain, who was standing in back of me, said as how Ah did de firs' mile in nothin' flat an' dat he couldn't see nothin' from mah wais' down."—*The Mess Kit.*

The country that is strong enough to take a man out of a job and put him in the Army ought to be strong enough to take him out of the Army and put him in a job.—*New York World.*

Nurse to wounded man just brought in—"Tell me your name so that I can notify your mother."
Alabama—"My mother knows my name."—*The Mess Kit.*

As we understood it, our soldier boys like the French all right, but objected to sleeping with goats and greyhounds during the flea season.—*The Mess Kit.*

Corporal—"What were you before you joined the Army?"
Recruit—"Happy."—*The Mess Kit.*

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